Cambria Freeman.

McPIKE, Editor and Publisher. "HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE." Terms, $2 per year, in advance.

[VOL]UME IX. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1875. NUMBER 33.

Steel Plow Points.

...ERS, one and all, are hereby informed ... money, time and labor can be saved by ... Steel Plow Shares, of which only one ... many cases proved sufficient for a whole ... plowing, and in some soils, by being twice ... it, one share has lasted two seasons. ... make the plow scour and ... are so strong and tough that they ... break. When worn dull, they can be ... and tempered by any good blacksmith ... fitting part. ... sizes kept on hand and fit any Pitts... ... any kind made to order.

[RET]AIL PRICES of POINTS.

	Low cutter.	High cutter.	Reversible.
...ht and left	$1.35	$1.50	$ 80
...and 8 right	1.45	1.60	1.00
...and 8 right		1.85	1.25
...and West Va.			
...ole		1.75	1.50

...share has my trade mark and the words ... cast thereon. ... one of these at once and try it now. ... buy no more cast points hereafter ... of making this Steel is patented, ... is made at no other Steel Works ... Axle Boxes and Wagon Skeins also ... ranging from four to six times ... only half the weight of those ... J. C. BIDWELL, ... Way and Garrison Alley, Pittsburgh, Pa. ...Plough Works, June 4, 1875.-3m.

...D! The BLOOD is the LIFE, and if it is impure the whole system will be diseased. You can... purify a stream while the ... neither can you impart good ... the human body while the blood is con... all parts of it. There... ...IFY the BLOOD, and nature will heal ... No remedy has ever been discovered ... effected so great a number of perma...

LINDSEY'S
[IMPRO]VED BLOOD SEARCHER!
...ly acquiring a national reputation for the cure of
...ous Affections, Cancerous ...ulous, Erysipelas, Boils, ...ples, Ulcers, Sore Eyes, ...ald Head, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Mercurial and all Skin Diseases.
...is a Vegetable Compound, and can... ...tenderest infant. Ladies who suf... ...debilitating diseases known as Fe... ...will find speedy relief by using ... Beware of counterfeits. The genu... ...R. E. SELLERS & CO., Pitts... ...all druggists and Country Dealers. ...A. BARKER & SON, Agents, Ebens... [6-4.-3m.]

A LECTURE
TO YOUNG MEN.
...Sealed Envelope. Price 6 cts. ...on the Nature, Treatment ...Seminal Weakness, or Sper... ...by Self Abuse, Involuntary ...Nervous Debility, and Im... ...generally; Consumption, ...Mental and Physical Inca... ...ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, ...Green Book," &c. ...author, in this admirable ...from his own experience ...of Self-Abuse may be ...without medicine and with... ...operations, bougies, instru... ...pointing out a mode of ...effectual, by means of ...no matter what his condition ...cheaply, privately and ... in a plain envelope, to any ad... ...of six cents, or two ...the Publishers. ...CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO., ...New York, P. O. Box 4586.

[KE]EP IT HANDY.
Reliable Family Medicine.
...Dysentery, Cholera, Summer Com... ...quickly cured by the use of JARDELLA'S ...Syrup of Blackberry Root and Rhubarb. ...remedy, entirely vegetable, ...certain in effect; can ...in the most urgent cases; may be ...youngest infant as well as to adults.

...CAMPHOR OR OPIUM. ...extract and readily taken by ...when physicians ... Keep it in the house and use in ... it a trial. Don't let your ...Druggists and Store Keepers ...Prepared only by HAN... ...Market St., Philadelphia.

[ARE] YOU GOING TO PAINT?
USE
[Aver]ill Chemical Paint
...of all sizes and colors, ready to ... Any one can be his ...a business by using it. It is ... Try a sample can. Sold at
[JO]NS, BALDWIN & CO.,
[1]63 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA. [6m.]

FOR SALE.
...SPRING WAGONS,
...PLAIN SPRING WAGONS,
FARM WAGONS,
...Light Wagons, all kinds of Carts and ...manufactured and for sale cheap at
[ALLEGH]ENE WAGON WORKS,
...street and Allegheny river, 2 squares ...Bridge, Allegheny City, Pa. ...promptly done.
C. COLEMAN & SON.

[WY]OMING SEMI-MONTHLY
[L]OTTERY!
...the Legislature. Draws on the 15th ...each month. Tickets $1 each, 6 for $5. ...$200,000 cash prizes. Capital Prize ...wanted. Particulars. Address ...Laramie City, Wyoming.

...PLANK, M. D., respectfully ...his professional services to the ...Ebensburg and vicinity. Office ad... ...and immediately in the rear of ...drug store. Night calls can ...residence of Mrs. Bunn, on Craw... [4-24.-tf.]

...J. OATMAN, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. EBENSBURG, PA. ...High street, nearly opposite Blair's ...Town Hall. Julian street ...should be made [4-4.-tf.]

McCONNELL, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, LORETTO, PA. ...occupied by Dr. Jamison. Night ...yers' Hotel. [5-14.-6m.*]

...BUCK, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, CARROLLTOWN, PA. ...of John Buck's store. Night ...made the residence of JOHN ... [April 4, 1873.-tf.]

...EL McLAUGHLIN, Attorney- ...Johnstown, Pa. Office in the old ...corner of ... ...with his profession.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Only Polytechnic Home School. ST. CLEMENT'S HALL, Ellicott City, Md. Five vacancies owing to enlargement. Apply at once.

Pleasant and Profitable Employment.—"Beautiful!" "Charming!" "Oh, how lovely!" "What are they worth?" &c. Such are exclamations by those who see the large elegant New Chromos produced by the European and American Chromo Publishing Co. They are all perfect Gems of Art. No one can resist the temptation to buy when they see the Chromos. Canvassers, Agents, and ladies and gentlemen out of employment, will find this the best opening ever offered to make money. For full particulars, send stamp for confidential circular. Address F. GLEASON & CO., 738 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

$50 TO $10,000
Has been invested in Stock Privileges and paid
900 PER CENT. PROFIT.
"How to Do It," a Book on Wall St., sent free.
TUMBRIDGE & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers, 2 Wall Street, New York.

$77 A WEEK guaranteed to Male and Female Agents, in their own locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars Free. P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Me.

TEAS.—The choicest in the world—Importers' prices—Largest Company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for circular to ROB'T WELLS, 43 Vesey St., N. Y., P. O. Box 1287.

HOWE'S NEVER-FAILING AGUE CURE
Price, $1. Sold by Druggists.
$500 REWARD IF IT FAILS TO CURE.
DR. C. HOWE, SENECA FALLS, N. Y.

SOLDIERS
Disabled by wound, rupture, injury or disease of any kind, however slight, are entitled to **pension**, and most of those already pensioned to **increase of pension**. McNEILL & BIRCH, of Washington, D. C., (one of whom was for years an Examiner and Chief of Division in the Pension Office,) being at the seat of Government, have the very best facilities for prosecuting these as well as other Government claims. Information freely given upon addressing them, enclosing stamp. The best of references given if desired.

MOST EXTRAORDINARY
Terms of Advertising are offered for Newspapers in the State of
PENNSYLVANIA!
Send for list of papers and schedule of rates. Address
Geo. P. Rowell & Co., Advertising Agents,
NO. 41 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.
REFER TO EDITOR OF THIS PAPER.

LIST OF CAUSES set down for trial at the ensuing term of Court, commencing on the FIRST MONDAY of SEPTEMBER next:

SECOND WEEK.

Saupp & Co	vs.	Krise
Martin & Co.'s use	vs.	Seaman.
Galligan	vs.	Collins.
Fiske & Co.	vs.	The Twp. of White.
Eckenrode	vs.	Henry.
Wolf	vs.	Stiffler.
Vaughn & Lynch	vs.	O'Neill.
M'Closkey	vs.	Adams' Ex'r.
Fullerton et al	vs.	Rager.
Myers & Co.	vs.	Conrad.
Rowland	vs.	Davis et al.
Rager	vs.	Walker.
Davis	vs.	Dunn.
Trexler	vs.	Trexler et al.
Bradley	vs.	Driskel.
Brown for use	vs.	Knepper.
Burgoon	vs.	Kaylor.
Rodgers	vs.	McDonald.
Tobin	vs.	Byrne.
Donongh	vs.	Kerin.
Van Ormer	vs.	Wagner et al.

B. M'COLGAN, Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's Office, Ebensburg, Aug. 9, 1875.

THE LANCASTER INTELLIGENCER.
A Good Family Newspaper.
The LANCASTER WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER is unsurpassed as a family journal. Equal in size to any paper published in Pennsylvania, each issue contains a varied store of Literary, Political and Scientific matter, together with ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.
Its agricultural department alone is worth more than the price of the paper.
It is the oldest Democratic journal in Pennsylvania, having been established in 1794, and all political questions are freely and fairly discussed in its columns.
Its large circulation makes it a very valuable advertising medium.
TERMS.—Single copies, $2 a year. To clubs of ten or more, $1.50 a year.
SPECIMEN COPIES SENT FREE.
THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER is published every day, Sundays excepted. Price $5 a year. It is one of the best advertising mediums.
Address, STEINMAN & HENSEL, Lancaster, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of JOSEPH MOYER, dec'd.
The undersigned Executors of the last will and testament of JOSEPH MOYER, late of Clearfield township, Cambria county, deceased, hereby notify all persons indebted to the estate of said decedent that payment must be made without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
AUG. MOYERS, J. H. DOUGLASS, Executors.
Clearfield Twp., Aug. 20, 1875. 6t.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of M. H. BURK, dec'd.
Letters of Administration on the estate of M. H. Burk, late of Adams township, Cambria county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
Aug. 20, 1875.-6t. FRANCIS DEVLIN.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the next Court of Quarter Sessions of Cambria County to extend the limits of Summitville borough so as to include a part of Washington township in said borough.
SHOEMAKER & SECHLER, Att'y's for Petitioners.
Aug. 5. 6t.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that a petition will be presented to the Court of Quarters Sessions of Cambria county to incorporate the village of Hemlock, in said county, into a borough.
SHOEMAKER & SECHLER, Att'y's for Petitioners.
Aug. 4, 1875.-6t.

CAUTION.—Having on July 26th, 1875, purchased from WM. YOUNG one dark brown mare, I hereby notify all persons not to interfere with said mare, as I have left her in his possion during my pleasure.
JOHN BENDER.
Carrolltown, July 26, 1875. [8-27.-3t.]

NOTICE—All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating a certain judgment exemption note, dated March 27th, 1875, for $30, payable to Joseph Walker, as I will not pay the same. JACOB WAGNER.
Blacklick Twp., Aug. 20, 1875.-3t.

PAY UP!—All persons indebted to the undersighed are earnestly solicited to call and settle their accounts without delay, as I am greatly in need of money at the present time.
ANN DOUGHERTY.
Ebensburg, Aug. 20, 1875.-3t.

F. A. SHOEMAKER, ... WM. H. SECHLER.
SHOEMAKER & SECHLER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
[9-1.] EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA. [tf.]

J. GALLITZIN LAKE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office with Register and Recorder, in Court House.

CHURCH AND STATE.

THE CATHOLICS AND THE COMMON SCHOOLS—SENATOR THURMAN'S VIEWS ON THE GEGHAN BILL.

The radical party in Ohio have endeavored to stir up a religious strife by the cry that the public schools are in danger from the machinations of the Catholic church. Hon. Allen G. Thurman in a speech made at Cleveland on last Saturday week took up this question in all its bearings. After showing that there never was a public measure adopted by the democratic party that gave to the Catholic or any other church any preference or advantage over any other sect or body of men, he demonstrated that from the foundation of the government the democratic party had defended the rights of conscience and opposed the union of Church and State. He proved that the common school system in Ohio was established and fostered by the democratic party, and that the late democratic convention had adopted as a part of the State Constitution the provision that "no religious or other sect or sects shall ever have any exclusive right to, or control of, any part of the school funds of this State." All efforts to interfere with the status of the common schools had been time and again voted down by democratic legislatures. It was reserved for a republican Congress to attempt to destroy the school system by the mixed school system provided in the Civil Rights bill.

Passing by his eloquent vindication of the democratic party upon other topics we quote in full his remarks upon the legislation of the Ohio legislature last winter out of which the radical party is trying to make capital. He said:

In close connection with the false clamor about the schools is another false clamor of priestly interference in politics. We hear a great deal about a bill passed by the last legislature, commonly called the "Geghan Bill," and to listen to a radical stumper or read a radical newspaper, a man, knowing nothing else of the subject, would suppose that that bill was a frightful enormity giving peculiar and immense advantages to the Catholic church over the other churches in the State. But these alarmists take good care not to produce the bill itself; because it is only necessary to read it to see that there is no foundation whatever for their denunciations. There is not a word about the Catholic church in the Geghan law, not a provision that gives to that church the slightest preference over any other church, not a provision that is not found in substance in the Constitution of the State, and that was not found in our old constitution. Ever since Ohio has been a State, ever since the year of our Lord 1802, the principles of the Geghan bill have been a part of our fundamental law. The old constitution declared "that all men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of conscience; that no human authority can, *in any case whatever*, control or interfere with the rights of conscience; that no man shall be compelled *to attend*, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry against his consent; that no preference shall ever be given, by law, to any religious society or mode of worship, and no religious tests shall be required, as a qualification, to any office, of trust or profit. But religion, morality and knowledge, being essentially necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and *the means of instruction* shall forever be encouraged by legislative provisions, not inconsistent with the rights of conscience." The same provision, enlarged in its scope, is found in the present constitution, which declares, article 1, section 7, that, "All men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own conscience. No person shall be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of worship, or maintain any form of worship, against his consent, and no preference shall be given, by law, to any religious society; nor shall any interference with the rights of conscious be permitted. No religious test shall be required, as a qualification for office, nor shall any person be incompetent to be a witness on account of his religious belief; but nothing herein shall be construed to dispense with oaths and affirmations. Religion, morality and knowledge, however, being essential to good government, it shall be the duty of the general assembly to pass suitable laws to protect every religious denomination in the peaceable enjoyment of its own mode of public worship, and to encourage schools and the means of instruction.

Now, this constitutional provision completely covers the Geghan laws, for what man will dare to assert that the inmates of our asylums, or even the convicts of our penitentiary, are less entitled to the rights of conscience than other men, or less entitled to the ministry of religion, or that they can be compelled to attend any place of worship, or maintain any form of worship against their consent? The constitution embraces every man woman and child in the state, the guilty as well as the innocent, the prisoner as well as the freeman. The legislature can inflict penalties for the commission of crime, but there is one penalty it cannot inflict, one penalty that the constitution imperatively forbids, and that is, a deprivation of the rights of conscience And now, what is the Geghan law? Let me read it, and you will see that every word I have said is strictly correct, and that the clamor against it has not the slightest foundation in reason or truth. It reads as follows:

"AN ACT to secure liberty of conscience in matters of religion to persons imprisoned, or detained by authority of law.

"SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Ohio. That as liberty of conscious is not forfeited by reason of conviction of crime or by reason of detention in any penal, reformatary, eleemosynary institution or any house of refuge, workhouse, jail, or public asylum in this state, no person in any such institution shall be compelled to attend religious worship or instructions of a form which is against the dictates of his or her conscience; and it shall be the duty of every director, trustee, superintendent or other person having in charge any such institution, to furnish ample and equal facilities to all such persons for receiving the ministrations of the authorized clergyman of their own religious denominations or persuasions, under such reasonable rules and regulations as the trustees, directors, directors, managers or superintendents shall make, but no such rules shall be so construed as to prevent the clergyman of any denomination from fully administering the rites of his denomination to such inmates, provided such ministration shall entail no expense on the public treasury.

"SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

"GEO. L. CONVERSE,
"Speaker of the House of Representatives.
"ALPHONSO HART,
"President of the Senate.
"Passed March 30, 1875."

When this bill first passed the house of representatives there were sixty votes for and thirty-two against it, and among those who voted for it were seven conspicuous republican members, one of whom, I am told, was and is a Protestant preacher of the gospel. But immediately afterward the idea entered the heads of the party managers that some party capital might be made out of the bill; that it might be made to assist the anti-Catholic and know nothing cry about to be raised for party purpose; and hence these seven republicans were induced by party consideration to forego their judgment and to vote for a reconsideration of the bill, and, only four days after they had voted for it, four of them voted against it, and three of them omitted to vote at all. Now if the bill were a bad bill, why were seven republicans found voting for it, before the party lash was applied to their backs? And why did three stand out so far as to let it pass without their dissent? If it is a bad law, why did not the republican state convention condemn it and demand its repeal? They were ready enough to condemn the legislature, but you find not one word in their platform condemning this law. If it is a bad law why did not the republican convention of Hamilton county, only last Wednesday, refuse to pass a resolution demanding its repeals? If it is a bad law why did not some republican orator, from Gen. Hayes down to the least of them, or some republican newspaper, great or small, point out wherein it is bad? But you hear nothing of that kind from those speakers; you see nothing of that kind in those papers; but you hear and see general declamation without end passionate appeals without truth or decency, and misrepresentations without stint or limit. You hear it asserted that however unobjectionable the bill may be, it was passed in obedience to priestly dictation, and this assertion is made a text for a crusade against the Catholic church and wholesale denunciation of the democratic party. But what foundation is there for the charge? That some Catholic priest or priests may have expressed themselves in favor of the bill, is, for aught I know, true; that some Catholic newspaper may have advocated its passage may also be true; but pray, tell me, when did a man lose his rights as an American citizen by being a Catholic priest? When did it come to pass that upon a measure touching the rights of conscience, a Catholic newspaper was bound to be silent? And when, in the forum of reason, patriotism and common sense, did an indiscreet remark of a preacher or a newspaper furnish a just reason for assailing an entire Christian church and an entire political party? And when did they furnish a just ground for charging the members of a general assembly, chosen by the people and knowing their responsibility to the people, with succumbing to priestly dictation?

Nine-tenths, at least, of the members who voted for the Geghan bill were Protestants, or sympathize with Protestantism. Not a few of them are earnest and active members of Protestant churches. Some of them represented constituencies in which the Catholic are scarcely one in a hundred of the people. Did these men succumb to Catholic dictation? Were the seven republicans, the Protestant preacher included, who at first voted for the bill, servants of the pope? Is there any man, not an idiot or utterly blinded by prejudice, who does not see that the charge is absurd, that it is a mere trick of party managers, who are willing to jeopard religion, convulse society and sow the seeds of perpetual discord in order to achieve party success? Can not any man in his senses see that if party ascendency can be obtained one year by attacking a particular church, it may be obtained at another time by attacking some other church. I can remember when a Universalist was not allowed to testify as a witness in some of the states; when it was necessary to believe in hell fire in order to give testimony about a horse or an ass; when, in some neighborhoods, he was regarded as a foe to religion and worse than an infidel. There are many people yet who think that a Unitarian denies the truth of Scripture, and deserves the frowns and condemnation of all true christians. There are still others who regard the Quakers as enemies of government, because they insist upon the gospel of peace and deny the lawfulness of war. There are others who regard the Episcopal church as a sort of adjunct to Rome. And so of all the sects; there is not one against whom, in the minds of other sectaries, prejudice may not be excited; and if that prejudice is to take the form of political warfare, there is no sect that will be secure from its baleful influence. The radical managers now assail the Catholics, knowing them to be in a minorty. Were the Protestants in a minority, I dare say some of these same managers would be found assailing them. No, my friends, the only safe ground to stand upon is the democratic principle of equal rights and perfect freedom of conscience, embodied in our Federal and state constitutions. The churches are powerful and efficient instrumentalities for good, and whatever may be a man's belief or disbelief in theological tenets, he can not truthfully deny their conservative power over the morals and peace of society. But whenever they shall be dragged into the mire of politics, whenever warfare upon a church shall become a high road to political perferment, you may rest assured that a blow at their usefulness will have been dealt that will require many years of pain and suffering before its evil effects will cease to be felt.

To hear a radical stumper talk of the Catholic church, you would think, if you knew no better, that all the members of that church are under the absolute dominion of their priests; that the priest has but to point his finger and his whole flock vote for the party to which he points. There never was a more unfounded assertion, never a greater libel pronounced against a body of American freemen. In matters of religion the Catholic reverently receives the instructions of his spiritual guide; in secular matters he acts, as other men act, upon the dictates of his own judgment. There are tens of thousands of Catholics who vote, and have always voted, the republican ticket; and if the number of such votes is diminishing, it is not because of priestly domination, but because the spirit of knownothingism again stalks abroad, and threatens to obtain complete possession of the republican party.

It is not many years since Archbishop Hughes, of New York, and Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, were open supporters of Lincoln's administration, and were much applauded by the republican leaders for that support. Then not one of those leaders was heard to utter a word about priestly interference in politics, or priestly domination. On the contrary, these venerable prelates were lauded to the skies by the republican party, and their examples everywhere cited as an inducement to Catholics to vote the republican ticket. Nay, further, President Lincoln manifested his high regard for the Archbishop of New York by sending him on a mission to Europe, and the whole republican party applauded the act. But did the course taken by those eminent prelates—none more eminent or better entitled to the regard of their flocks and mankind—control the Catholic vote? Every man of you is ready to say no, for it is notorious as that the sun gives light to the earth, that the great body of Catholics continued to vote as they had been accustomed to vote—the democrats continued to be democrats and the republicans continued to be republicans.

It is a little curious to hear republican speakers denounce what they call the interference of the Catholic priesthood in politics, and then turn over a few pages of history and see what the Protestant priesthood have done, not only with the approbation, but encouraged by the loud plaudits of these same republicans. Have you forgotten the petition to congress of three thousand (I think that was the number) Protestant ministers, denouncing the policy of a democratic administration, and with what a flourish of trumpets it was presented and applauded? And is it not an undeniable fact that no democrat ever suggested or thought of assailing a Protestant church because of that "priestly interference in politics? Is it not an undeniable fact that though the form and language of the petition were criticised, though it was said that it was of questionable propriety for the petitioners to appear in their clerical character and not in their simple capacity of citizens, yet no one was found to deny their right of petition, or to vilify their churches because they exercised that right? Have you forgotten the advent in Washington of a large body of Protestant clergy of Chicago, who almost assumed to speak in the name of the Almighty when demanding of President Lincoln the issuance of the emancipation proclamation? And is not every man of you a witness of the fact that that "priestly interference in politics" occasioned no democratic assault upon a Protestant church, while on the other hand it was lustily applauded by the republican leaders and the republican press? And yet these same leaders and this same press are ready to go into spasms if a Catholic priest has the audacity to exercise his right as an American citizen, and express, however modestly, a political opinion that is not orthodox according to the radical creed.

Fellow citizens! I am not a Catholic, and I have no desire to draw comparisons between the Protestant and Catholic priesthood; but, since the latter are so freely denounced for what is called their interference in politics, it may not be amiss to ask a few plain questions:

What man ever heard a political sermon from a Catholic pulpit? I am sure I never did, nor did I ever read or hear of one.

What man can number the political sermons preached from Protestant pulpits, from that of Henry Ward Beecher, in Plymouth church, down to that of the humblest edifice whose spire points to Heaven?

What man ever heard of a Catholic priest making a stump speech? I am sure I never did, nor do I believe such a thing ever occurred.

But who can tell how many Protestant ministers have taken the stump, from Henry Ward Beecher down to the Granville Moodies?

What man ever heard of a Catholic priest being a candidate for office? I know that I never did, nor do I believe that any one of you ever did.

But how many Protestant ministers have held, and how many yet hold office, from the halls of congress and of the state legislatures down to the humblest offices of the county, the city and the town?

Fellow-citizens, you will much misunderstand me if you suppose that, in any thing I have said, I mean to censure, much less condemn, any Protestant church or any Protestant priest. On the contrary, I stand here to defend the rights of every church, and to maintain that every man, be he Christian or Jew, Protestant or Catholic, priest or layman, believer or unbeliever, shall enjoy, to the fullest extent, his rights as a citizen; that he shall have the rights guaranteed by our constitutions—federal and state—the right of free speech, the right to petition the law-making power, the right to vote as he sees fit, the right to hold office, and, most sacred of all, the right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of his own conscience. I stand here to maintain that he shall not be traduced and proscribed because he exercises these rights; that a vindictive prejudice shall not be excited against him because he exercises them; that he shall be, to all intents and purposes, what the constitution makes him, a free man. I stand to denounce the agitators who would practically deprive any man of these rights, to denounce the know-nothing spirit that seeks to reduce Catholics and foreign-born citizens to the status of a degraded class in the community, to denounce the hypocrisy that our schools are in danger, or that our ligislation is controlled by any priesthood whatever; and I stand here to appeal to you, whatever may be your religious belief or disbelief, whatever are or may have been your political affiliations, whatever may be your calling or occupation, whatever may be the land in which your eyes first beheld the sun, to set the seal of your condemnation upon the most heartless, insincere, illiberal, anti-American and dangerous attack upon freedom of conscience, the rights of the citizen, the peace of society, and the welfare of your government ever made in America since the know-nothing banner, twenty years ago, went down in the dust.

The Siamese Twins Outdone.

"TWO SOULS WITH BUT A SINGLE THOUGHT, TWO HEARTS THAT BEAT AS ONE."

The Savannah (Georgia) *News*, says: It appears that Savannah is shortly to have the opportunity of seeing a curiosity of nature's laws, which is said to rival the celebrated Siamese Twins. This wonderful lusus naturæ is at present being exhibited in Augusta, and the *Chronicle and Sentinel* thus describes it:

"This strange freak is in the shape of a double child, or, more strictly speaking, two children joined together. The curiosity is the offspring of colored parents, Crittenden and Sarah Jones of Beech Island, South Carolina. One of the children is a perfectly developed female, large for her age, and with every appearance of health. The other, who is a male, is but imperfectly developed, has only the rudiments of limbs, and does not eat, depending for sustenance upon its sister. These two beings are joined together by a wide band in the centre of which one of the lungs of these strange creatures seems to be located.—Touch the mail, and the female will shrink; pinch it and she will cry. Reverse the operation, and still it is the female who manifests sensibility. The head of the male is small and mis-shapen, the ears presenting more the appearance of those of an animal than a human being. The pulsations of the heart and the act of respiration can be plainly perceived in the ligament joining the bodies. This ligament, if such it can be called, is joined to the girl at the end of the breast bone and to the male lower down. It is broad and thick, covered with skin like the rest of the body. Whether there are two distinctive sets of vital organs or whether both are dependent upon one, has not yet been determined. The latter opinion seems to prevail, however. It is apparent, at any rate, that the male receives nourishment through its companion. A well known physician of this city examined the twins yesterday and pronounced them to be the most wonderful natural phenomenon of the kind in the world. The mother and father of the children are strong and healthy. Twins were never born to them before. The twins are about eight weeks old. Messrs. Hankerson and Weathersdy, of South Carolina, have them in charge, and intend to take them from Augusta to Savannah, and thence to New York."

A STORY WORTH REPEATING.—Judge Davis, of Illinois, a is rich man. The public may not know how he became wealthy. About thirty years ago, when Judge Davis was a practicing lawyer in the West, he was employed by a Connecticut man to collect $800. Davis went to the place where the debtor lived, found him to be rich in landed possessions but without a dollar in money. He finally settled the bill by giving a deed for a tract of land—a flat, moist and undesirable piece of land in appearance, lying close by a sheet of water, and consisting of about sixty acres. Davis subsequently met his client in St. Louis, when the latter (who seemed not to have the usual Connecticut shrewdness) fell to and gave him a regular "blowing up" for taking the land rather than insisting on having the $800 in cash. He did not want any of your Western land, and he told Davis that, having received it in payment of the debt, he had better keep it himself and pay the money out of his own pocket. To this Davis agreed. Stepping into a friend's office he borrowed $800, took the Connecticut man's receipt for the land, and held it for a rise. That land forms part of the suburbs of Chicago. Judge Davis has sold two or three hundred thousand dollars' worth of it, and has nearly a million dollars worth left. It is a striking example of what Western property has done for its holder, and as the story has never been printed we thought it would be interesting enough to publish.

AN IMPRESSIVE SIGHT.—There were seventeen of them—exactly seventeen. They marched down Michigan avenue in double file—all but one. He marched alone at the head of the column. They were noble young men. They had high foreheads and intelligent faces, and there was a stern, determined look on each face—a look which said they would die at their country's call. Were they going forth to battle? Were they going to the rescue of some kind sentiment which the wicked would was trying to blot from the hearts of man? Were they going to the succor of the unfortunate and distressed? No, not a cent's worth—they were going out to play base ball. It was an imposing sight to see them march, march, march, each form erect, each step in time, each face bearing that look which warriors wear when the roar of the battle is loudest. If every one of the seventeen had been on their way to the wood-pile or the corn-field the sight could not have been more grand or thrilling.—*Detroit Free Press.*

ONE of the most provoking things in this world is to have one's name spelled wrong in a complimentary notice in a newspaper. Dead bodies found turned over in coffins, after slumbering in the grave for years, are supposed to have been buried alive; but if the truth were known, their names were wrongly spelled in their obituaries, and this caused the corpse to turn over in disgust.—*Norristown Herald.*

IT has never been accounted for and probably never will be why a boy who will eat four meals, play ball three hours, gorge himself with unripe fruit and go in swimming six times daily during all vacation and be healthier than a tombstone, will be seized with all sorts of maladies the very moment the school bell rings.

SILENT ROMANCE OF A LONDON STREET.—Norfolk street, Strand, has a curious commemorative monument. An observant spectator will notice that the first floor windows of a large house at the corner of Howard street presents a peculiar appearance. The shutters are up, and they are covered thickly with dust, while through the chinks can be seen the blinds, also thick with dust, and mouldering away with age. Those shutters and blinds have been in exactly the same position, untouched, for about fifty years. During that time no human foot, it is believed, entered that room. And the reason is this:

Fifty years ago a certain nobleman was engaged to be married. The day was fixed, the wedding morning arrived, the breakfast was laid out in that spacious and handsome room, the bridegroom was ready to proceed to the church, when it was discovered that the bride was missing. A note in her handwriting was found addressed to the bridegroom, briefly informing him that she had eloped that morning with his "best man," a gay and gallant captain of dragoons. The jilted bridegroom did not say much, but he went alone to the room in which the wedding breakfast was laid out, with his own hands put up the shutters and drew the blinds, locked the door and took the key. He gave orders that the doors should be nailed up and barred with padlocked bars, and that no one should enter the room again. When the house was let it was stipulated that the room in question should remain untouched, and a sum of two hundred pounds per annum was paid to the tenant to compensate him for the deprivation of the use of the room. The nobleman has been dead some years, but it is believed the room has never been entered since the day he closed it, and there are the "wedding meats" mouldering away, and the ornaments crumbling into dust in the funeral gloom.

A REMINISCENCE OF THE WAR.—The recent death of General George E. Pickett recalls to the St. Louis Times the following reminiscence of the battle of Gettysburg: It was the day of his crowning glory. Lee himself ran his eye along the list of his subordinates, seeking for a soldier fit to lead the column that was to dash itself against the Federal centre. There were many such, but he chose Pickett. What happened thereafter belongs to history. Pickett put himself at the head of the Virginians. He had an aid-de-camp, a boy almost, and the only son of a mother who idolized him. Just before the column broke from a parade-rest to run, the General spoke to his staff officer tenderly, and asked him if he (the aid-de-camp) were killed in the charge who would be sorrowing for him. "My mother," the boy answered, something like a tear dimming the glint of his steel-blue eye, and busied himself no further with the future. Not so with General Pickett. Just as he mounted and moved out at the head of his troops, he called the young officer to him and sent him with an unimportant message to a distant part of the field. When the boy returned the division was decimated. His commander had just taken the trouble to save his life.

The charge of the Virginians at Gettysburg will live in song and story for a thousand years. Out of five thousand, fifteen hundred got back alive with their colors and reported for duty. Of these fifteen hundred, seven hundred were barely unwounded. Some got over the breast works and died there. Just outside the parapet, however, the dead were thickest, and bore the most convincing evidence of the terrible struggle. Pickett got back alive with the remnant of his heroes, but sorely wounded. Gettysburg was lost to Lee with the repulse of this charge, and the confederacy to the confederates.

TO CURE DIPTHERIA.—Cut this out and try it in emergency—it can do you no harm, and may be of service. There is no necessity of death resulting from either diptheria or croup, especially with the young, if the proper preventive is applied in time, and it is at the service of every mother and nurse in the whole country. It is simply to spread sommon tar on a muslin strip, as you would prepare a plaster, and wrap it around the neck and glands of the patient. Renew and supply fresh tar on the neck of the child once or twice a day, and its life is assured. This is a very simple cure, and as diptheria is in almost every case fatal, we would advise those having it to try this remedy. There is nothing injurious in the tar, and therefore it can have no bad effect.

IT was only a line or two in the daily paper, says the *Detroit Free Press*—a few words to the effect that Central Station had been newly whitewashed. Goodheart, of Sixth street, came home after a night's absence with whitewash on his back, and as he met his wife he said: "Hang my luck! I got carried off on a Lake Shore train." She picked up the paper, placed her thumb on the word whitewash, and there were icicles in her voice as she replied: "Don't let that happen again, William Goodheart."

THE man who said that virtue is its own reward, might have added that vice is too.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday Morning, - - Sept. 10, 1875.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic voters of the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships of Cambria County are requested to meet at their usual places of holding the general elections,

On Saturday, Sept. 18th, 1875,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., and elect two delegates to represent them in the County Convention, to be held in the Court House, in Ebensburg, on

Monday, September 20th,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., to nominate a County Ticket.

The polls will be kept open until 7 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday. J. G. LAKE,

Chairman Dem. Co. Com.

THE election in California last week resulted in a complete and overwhelming Democratic victory. The plurality for Irwin, the Democratic candidate for Governor, will be between *twenty and thirty thousand*. Both branches of the Legislature is Democratic. The Congressional delegation will stand *three* Democrats and *one* Republican—being a Democratic gain of *two*. Since 1862 the Democrats have only carried the election *twice* in that State, namely, in 1867 for Governor and in 1869 for Judge of the Supreme Court. There is no ex-President living now, but there *will* be one after the 4th of March, 1877, in the person of U. S. Grant—provided, of course, that death does not overtake him in the meantime.

THE renomination of Mr. Geghan by the Cincinnati Democrats has thrown what the N. Y. *World* calls that mild and moderate sheet, the *Enquirer*, into such a rage that it "bolts" the nomination and calls upon Democratic voters to scratch his name at the polls. The Republican papers, of course, avail themselves of the opportunity to set up a wild "No Popery" cry, and clamor for a sectarian war in politics. The Republican papers have short memories. It is barely a week since in the Republican County Convention at Cincinnati a resolution censuring the "Geghan bill" and demanding its repeal was introduced and tabled, and it is a matter of record that in the Republican State of Minnesota an act almost word for word identical with the Geghan bill was passed some years since with hardly a dissenting vote. We may add that in practice the Minnesota law has never evoked unfavorable criticism even from the most zealous of partisans in politics or in religion.

THAT *moral* and exemplary man, the editor of the Johnstown *Tribune*, in his issues of Thursday and Friday of last week, came promptly to the rescue of his *political* friend and associate, John Porter. This was both natural and expected, and is in harmony with the eternal fitness of things. A fellow feeling makes a man wondrous kind, and birds of the same political feather *will* flock together. The apostle of temperance (?) who presides over the *Tribune* talks incoherently about "a Ring paper and so full of whisky," etc. Well, *he* ought to know bravely how it is himself, for he has often been there. The last time but *two* that he was in this place, and it was *Sunday* too, he was taken for a walking distillery. Well knowing that he could not get on his accustomed *load* on that day in the "ancient village," and being a man of singular enterprise and resources, he brought his own *jug* along with him. He does not come often, but whenever he puts in an appearance, the small boys on the corners, if they know it, are prepared for him and always give him an enthusiastic reception. They solemnly aver that they can get more genuine fun out of *him* than they used to get out of Dan Rice, or any other *clown* who ever convulsed a circus crowd with side-splitting laughter. Of the *Tribune's* merry Andrew, their constant song is, "Tom, come again."

A FEW weeks ago, as we mentioned at the time, Col. G. Wiley Wells, who is a Republican candidate for Congress in one of the Mississippi districts, charged in a public speech that Adelbert Ames, the carpet-bag Governor of that State, was the instigator of the bloody riot at Vicksburg last fall, and that he (Ames) had remarked just before that event, in the presence of living witnesses, that the *"blood of twenty-five or thirty negroes would benefit the Republican party."* Ames did not answer, or in any way notice this damaging accusation, and Col. Wells has now published a card in which he says: "To the end that this controversy, unsought by me, may be speedily settled, I now state that whenever Governor Ames denies the charges made by me, over his own signature, it will then be understood that the obligation of secrecy is removed from the gentlemen who were present at the interview referred to, and I shall then feel called upon and be able to establish in substance the statements which I have made." Ames must now answer this specific declaration. The radical press of the north asserted that the Vicksburg riot was the work of "rebel democrats" thirsting for negro blood, but Col. Wells' allegation, if unanswered, will disclose the fact that the guilt belongs to Ames. Precisely the same infamous game has been played often before by carpet-bag politicians in the south, for the base purpose of inflaming the northern mind and contributing to radical success at the elections. It is now well understood and will not win in the future. What a first class scoundrel this Ames must be who is always ventilating his pretended admiration and love for the negro by whose votes he has crawled into power?

John Porter.

This being the first week of Court, a large crowd of people from all sections of the county has been in attendance, which has afforded a good opportunity for ascertaining Democratic sentiment in reference to the election by the Cambria conferees of John Porter as Senatorial delegate to the Erie Convention. The expression of indignation against that unparalleled outrage has been deep, outspoken and overwhelming. It could not be otherwise. John Porter was lifted from obscurity by the Democratic party of this county in 1868 and elected to the Legislature. A few days after he took his seat, that enterprising and corrupt politician, Robert W. Mackey, floated to the surface of Republican politics, and was elected State Treasurer, and so far at least as *one* of his plundering schemes of legislation was concerned, of which he (Mackey) was the originator, and through whose peculiar personal manipulations it passed the House, Porter stood by him and did his bidding, as the official record of that session will prove. There were *honest* men enough in the Senate to strangle and kill it, and for that reason nothing more was thought or said about it. In October, 1869, Porter was re-elected, and in *three* years afterwards he was openly engaged with the leading radical politicians of this county in laboring to defeat the very party that had confided in and honored him. In 1873 he played the same dishonorable game, and at the election last fall was consistent in his treason. He thus voluntarily placed himself outside of the Democratic party, and long since forfeited every claim to its confidence and respect. Ingratitude is "sharper than a serpent's tooth," and in *his* case no words can adequately express the ineffable baseness of his treason.

"Oh! for a tongue to curse the slave
Whose *treason*, like a deadly blight,
Comes o'er the councils of the brave
And blasts them in their hour of might."

Would any delegate to a Democratic county convention *dare* to nominate John Porter as a candidate for a county office, or as a delegate to a State convention? If he did, his name would be received with one long, continued outburst of indignation.

When the county committee, on the 14th of June, instructed the conferees, Messrs. Bonacker, Linton and Hasson to vote for John H. Fiske as Senatorial delegate, did any member of that committee insult it by moving to substitute Porter's name in place of Fiske's? Not a word of it. There were several *substitutes* in the committee, (some of them for a certain purpose) but not one of them had the courage to do *that*—not even the solon who offered the celebrated *proviso*. If Fiske had died the insult which the conferees hurled at the Democracy of the county by electing Porter would have lost none of its grossness; for in no possible contingency will the honest Democrats of Cambria ever bestow office upon, or consent to be represented in a State convention by, a *guerilla* who, like Porter, has so often and so basely deceived them. And yet this is the man who has been commissioned by our own conferees to represent the Democracy of this district in a State convention and help to nominate candidates for Governor and State Treasurer. Shade of Andrew Jackson!

If the Democratic party in this county is to be held together, it can only be done by conferring its honors on those who *fight its battles*, and not on men who *betray and stab it*. We know and feel that on this question we echo the united voice of the Democracy and that they will endorse all that we have said. The gallant Democrats of Blair and Cambria may well hang their heads in shame over the humiliating fact that they had no delegate at Erie. John Porter only represented the three conferees who sent him there and about twice that number of broken down political hacks and chronic office-seekers. Democrats of Cambria! shall this insult be unrebuked or this outrage ever be repeated? It is for you to say. To be forewarned is to be forearmed.

IF a Democrat, long accustomed to Democratic rule, low taxes and hard money, observes the Pottsville *Standard*, cried out a number of years ago against his thirty-five or six cents worth of gold on his paper dollar, it was constructive treason with rampant radicalism. But now, when the government appears to be veering around from its political meandering, and is righting up under the prospect that the old and stable constitutional party will soon be at the helm, that same Democrat is abused for accepting the currency as he finds it, until prosperity, which is sure to follow Democratic rule, shall enable them to do better. The Democratic party must of necessity take the country as it finds it. To ride rough-shod over the industries of the country to specie payment would be worse than folly; it would be a crime. The history and traditions of the Democratic party are in favor of a uniform, sound and invariable currency, and such they will provide, by abolishing the national bank circulation, by making the greenback a legal tender for all debts due the government as well as the people, and by basing the circulating medium upon the faith of the government, so that the greenback dollar shall be what it professes to be, and not continually carry a lie upon its very face.

THE national association of lumbermen will meet in Chicago on next Tuesday, Sept. 14. It will be a gathering of condolence. Throughout the country the stagnation in building enterprises has made a poor market for lumber. The production has been greatly curtailed, but not sufficiently to reduce stocks on hand to the requirements of the trade.

IN reply to the unmanly and blackguard personal attack made by the *Voice and Echo* of last week on a gentleman connected with this paper, we have only to express the hope that the hyena in human shape who controls that blackmailing sheet and disgraces his honorable calling, as well as those who *at the hour of midnight* aid and assist him in his infamous work, will fight it out on that line from now until the day of the election. Vile personal abuse from such a source is the highest praise. No Democrat can suffer in his reputation by the venomous assaults of a venal traitor to his party—a creature who during the last twelve years, in every county in which he has conducted a Democratic paper, has made himself so odious to his party by his treachery, that for its own honor and good name it was constrained to discard and disown him. In 1869 he was sent by the Democrats of Blair county as a delegate to the State convention at Harrisburg to nominate a candidate for Governor, and was under a solemn pledge to vote for General George W. Cass, of Pittsburgh. When the convention met, a friend of Asa Packer, who knew the *mercenary* character of the delegate from Blair, interviewed him, and by a simple game of which *he* has often been the *willing* victim, he was transformed from a Cass man into a brawling advocate of Asa Packer. We need not tell the Democracy of this county how often and how basely he has betrayed them in times past. His treason in 1872, and at every election since, has passed into a proverb. He is always on the make, and prepared, *for a consideration*, to support the candidate of either party who will bleed the most liberally. And yet this political Benedict Arnold, a name ever to be held infamous, impudent prates about his Democracy. As well might a parlot boast of her virtues or a convicted thief of his honesty. If the corrupt creature of the *Voice and Echo* were brewed in a martar he would be a traitor still, and it is meet and proper that he and his brother in political infamy, the editor of the Johnstown *Tribune*, should stand sponsors for a traitor to the Democratic party like John Porter. As John Randolph once said of a distinguished man of supposed personal corruption, so we say of the debauched tool of the *Voice and Echo*, "He shines and stinks, and stinks and shines, like a rotten mackeral by moonlight." When nature in one of her freaks fashioned *him*, she turned in disgust from the contemplation of her own work *and threw away the mould.*

"WASHINGTON, the capital of this great nation," remarks the Allegheny *Mail*, a Republican journal, "has become the paradise of felons. The growth of crime there is simply appalling. With a population of about 115,000, one-third of whom are black, the statistics of crime at Washington are astounding. When persons in the employ of the government, who were glad to get office for the pay, and who have received no inheritance, become suddenly rich as a rule, there is good ground for suspicion that such wealth has not been honestly acquired, and that they have utilized opportunities corruptly. As a result of the corruption influence of suddenly acquired, ill-gotten gain, murderers, counterfeiters, robbers, ruffians, gamblers, cut throats, and other criminals, have no dread of the law, because they know how to disarm its terrors, and to propitiate those who administer it. Justice has become a mockery and a cheat. Worse than that, it used to shelter crime and pursue innocence. Life is not safe, and propriety is at the mercy of a combination of thieves and their confederates in authority. Conspicuous among the characters who have become millionaires, are Delano, Cowen and Smith, of the Interior department. Four or five years ago they were poor, now they are said to be very wealthy. It is not difficult to divine how they acquired their riches."

THOSE "prominent California Republicans" in Washington are a strange set. The next day after the election they had their opinions telegraphed over the country to the effect that it was all right, that the full returns would show that the Radicals had carried the State. On yesterday morning they changed their tune and a Washington special says that "the election returns from California are not a surprise to the Congressional Republican Committee, and the friends of Senator Sargent say that he was confident the State would go Democratic. The failure of the Bank of California had nothing to do with the result. Those who know best the cause of the political dissension assert that at the Presidential election next fall the vote will be solid for the nominees of the Republican party for President and Vice President." The faith of these men is equal to a bushel of mustard seed. They have reduced inverse proportion to a science. If the loss of 30,000 or 40,000 votes to Radicalism in California will make the vote solid for the Radical ticket next fall, what would have been the result had the Democrats gained 75,000?

"THE HIBERNIAN," a Catholic-Irish weekly paper published in Pittsburgh, has changed its name to "THE CATHOLIC JOURNAL," and its form from an eight page to a sixteen page folio.—With these changes have come we hope a more brilliant future for a journal well deserving indeed of a wide circulation, being ably edited and containing an array of ecclesiastical and general news which cannot fail to gratify all its readers. No Catholic paper in the country, with the exception perhaps of the Brooklyn *Review*, presents a more attractive appearance in form and matter, and to none do we wish more abundant success, pecuniarily and otherwise.

Know-Nothing Movement in Ohio.

The Republican leaders who started the campaign in Ohio with a professed abandonment of their own financial policy during the last twelve years, and a pretended conversion to specie payments, have all of a sudden dropped the new issue and substituted for it another even more hypocritical than the first, because its whole aim is dangerous to the peace of society, and inimical to the genius of our free institutions.

Judge Taft, to his dishonor be it said, far better things were expected from him, Hayes, Noyes, and others of inferior degree, have been and are now traversing the State, striving to excite sectarian prejudice by appeals to fanatical passion, and to spread alarm upon the most unfounded pretexts. Secret circulars, lodges, and all the accessories of the old Know-Nothing organization have been revived, under the auspices of some of the chiefs who were conspicuous in that movement twenty years ago, when it was stamped out and buried under general execration by the American people. Now, it is directed against a particular religious sect; but that is only the corner stone of a crusade of bigotry against all adopted citizens of whatever clime or country. As the Republican Convention of other States have adopted the same cry, it is evident this Know-Nothing revival was preconcerted. It is the last desperate expedient of a doomed party.

Since this partisan scheme has taken such proportions, the country should know how utterly false is the pretence upon which it rests in Ohio, as that is the key to the whole conspiracy. The exposure of one part of the plot applies with equal force to all parts, since they cohere together, and are entirely destitute of foundation in truth or sincerity. With impending defeat in the State now, and the prospect of overthrow in the Union next year, the Republicans seek to divert attention from their corruption and frauds, by shouting at the top of their lungs, "the common schools are in danger, and the Democrats are going to destroy them."

Now, this cry is not only false in itself, but in the State of Ohio neither party can touch the school system without a change in the Constitution. Here are the exact words:

"Article 6, section 2. The General Assembly shall make such provision, by taxation or otherwise, as, with the income arising from the school trust fund, will secure a thorough and efficient system of common schools throughout the State; but *no religious or other sect or sects* shall ever have any exclusive rights to, or control of, *any part* of the school fund of this State."

The convention which framed this Constitution was Democratic in its political majority, and was presided over by William Medill, afterward Governor of the State. It was ratified by an overwhelming vote, and the only opposition made to it on account of this and other liberal provisions came from the very men who to-day are clamoring about "common schools," which then sought to defeat by rejecting the Constitution!

This fundamental law of the State can only be changed by amendment proposed in the General Assembly, which requires three-fifths of the members elected to each House, or by calling a Constitutional Convention, which requires a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each House of the Assembly. Without these conditions the Constitution stands as it is until 1891.

It is thus seen that the Constitution prescribes, and that to alter it would be a political impossibility in the existing state of parties, if any serious opposition should be made by either side. Of course no law in conflict with this instrument could stand, no matter how passed, or by whichever party that happened to be temporarily in the ascendant.

At the Democrat Convention of last June the following plank was made a part of the platform:

Thirteenth.—We favor the complete separation of Church and State, religious independence and absolute freedom of opinion, equal and exact justice to all religious societies, and purely secular education at the expense of the taxpayers, without division among or control by any sect, directly or indirectly, of any portion of the public school fund."

Language could not be more explicit, positive or authoritative than this is. Still the clamor continued which had been gotten up for partisan uses, by trading politicians who have betrayed every trust and corruptly employed every opportunity to fill their pockets with stolen money. They denounce the so-called Geghan bill as an invention to destroy the schools and to uproot Christianity. Let us see what this monster of iniquity is.

At the last session of the Legislature of Ohio the following act was passed, which had been introduced by Mr. Geghan:

"An act to secure liberty of conscience in matters of religion to persons imprisoned, or detained by authority of law.

"SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, That as liberty of conscience is not forfeited by reason of conviction of crime or by reason of detention in any penal, reformatory, or eleemosynary institution, or any house of refuge, workhouse, jail or public asylum in this State, no person in any such institution shall be compelled to attend religious worship or instruction of a form which is against the dictates of his or her conscience; and it shall be the duty of every director, trustee, superintendent or other person having in charge any such institution, to furnish ample and equal facilities to all such persons for receiving the ministrations of the authorized clergymen of their own religious denominations or persuasions, under such reasonable rules and regulations as the trustees, directors, managers or superintendents shall make, but no such rules shall be so construed as to prevent the clergyman of any denomination from fully administering the rites of his denomination to such inmates; provided such ministration entail no expense on the public treasury."

This is the whole of it, and there is not a syllable in the act to which exception can be taken. It conforms to the first article of the Constitution, which declares:

"No person shall be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of worship against his consent; and no preference shall be given by law to any religious society; nor shall any interference with the rights of conscience be permitted."

The law puts all persons on an equal footing, whether Jew or Gentile and treats Christian denominations with exact justice, giving to each the same privilege and the same opportunity of ministration among the unfortunate. There is nothing concealed, and not one word which relates to schools in the remotest manner by any possibility of construction.

Yet, in the face of these indisputable facts, the Republican leaders have striven to turn attention away from the iniquities for which they are responsible, by a criminal attempt to convert religious bigotry into an element of partisan strife, and to drag down the most sacred things into the filth of their own profligacy.

When called to account by the people of Ohio for the robberies, venality, jobbery, fraudulent contracts, infamous legislation, bribery, and rascality which have shocked the country, fearfully augmented the burdens of taxpayers, and culminated in bankruptcy, the only answer of the Republican party is, the Geghan law! The common schools are in danger!!

If there was no other reason for crushing this party out of existence, the crime of introducing such an element into a political controversy ought to be sufficient. Instead of helping the desperate demagogues and money changers who have profaned the temple, it will react fearfully against them, and contribute largely to that final defeat to which every indication now points, and will be welcomed by the country as a death blow to a revival of the proscriptive Know-Nothing organization. —*N. Y. Sun.*

A Sequel to the Tragic Story.

WHY RALSTON, THE SAN FRANCISCO BANKER, COMMITTED SUICIDE—A DEFALCATION OF OVER $3,000,000 DISCOVERED.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 4.—The *Bulletin* published an editorial this evening which, after referring to the course of the paper with regard to the Bank of California and Ralston, says: When the bank suspended last week, we thought it our duty to protect as far as possible depositors and other creditors of that institution. We published just so many facts as we believed would best serve that purpose, and no more. We then said that the failure was owing to the mismanagement of the late President, and that this mismanagement was, in short, without the knowledge of the directors.

For these statements we were soundly abused. A vicious press undertook to marshal all the corrupt elements against us.—We were in possession of facts which we could not state, because we were most anxious that the directors, if possible, would contrive some way of extricating themselves. We preferred to suffer the assaults of enemies rather than to give facts at a time when they might furnish a complete vindication of our attitude toward the bank but might, at the same time, hinder and possibly defeat plans which the directors were devising for the protection of creditors of that institution.

The directors, some of whom have always been staunch friends of the *Bulletin* and are so now, have perfected their plans, and have settled on a basis of action, whereby every creditor of the bank will be fully paid.

We have full confidence both in the amity and in the good faith of these men.—They will redeem their pledge, and may ultimately make the bank stronger even than the one which suspended. It was time that the *Bulletin* should be relieved from secrets which it has been abused for keeping. We therefore proposed to ask consent of the board of directors to relieve us from any further obligations to keep secret some facts within our knowledge.—Having done our best to protect others it is part of our duty to protect ourselves.

We are now authorized by D. O. Mills to say that the late President did, without the knowledge of the directors, use privately from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000 of the bank's resources, which amount remains unpaid. This was the cause of the recent failure. Probably elsewhere this would have been set down as a defalcation. We are also authorized by the same authority to say that there was an over-issue of stock, which over-issue has now been provided for. The particular use which was made of this large sum of money it is not our duty to mentson.

When these discoveries were made the connection of the late President with the institution was at once severed. Between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 of money had gone out of the bank without the knowledge of a single director.

Three Young Girls Fighting for their Lives.

SHOBOLA, Pa., August 30.—Yesterday afternoon three young women, residing near the Big Brink Pond, in Shobola township, started to go berrying. They were obliged to cross the pond to reach the woods. Before entering the boat they saw something in the distance swimming in the water. Thinking it was a dog, they paid no further attention to it, but started on their way across the pond, which is about two miles wide. After rowing for several hundred yards, the girl who was piloting the boat saw that what they first thought to be a dog swimming in the water was a buck, which was coming directly toward them. Having a clumsy pair of oars, it was some time before the boat could be turned, and then the deer had reached to within a few yards of them. The girls became greatly terrified, for the deer was fast gaining upon them, and from the way it snorted and plunged, they were satisfied it meant mischief. While the one rowed with all her might the other two paddled, thus somewhat increasing their speed; but the deer was slowly gaining on them, and knowing they could not reach the shore before being overtaken, they ceased rowing to prepare for the inevitable battle. When the deer, snorting and plunging, had reached to within a few feet of the boat, it stopped for a moment. Then it made a sudden plunge, and as its head struck the side of the boat the brave girls brought down their raised paddles upon it with such force as to drive it under water. The girls again raised their only weapons, and as the head rose to the surface they again brought their paddles to bear upon it with the same result.

When the deer again raised from the water it seemed to realize that this was to be the death struggle, and its eyes gleamed like balls of fire. It made a lunge, and threw its fore feet over the side of the boat, near the oar locks. This nearly capsized the clumsy craft, and threw Maggie Jordan, the oldest of the three, into the water; but as she fell she caught the edge of the boat, and was hauled in by one of her companions. Then the heroine at the oars, as she felt the animal's breath in her face, raised a paddle and struck for her life, and as the blow fell across the deer's head the blood started from its nostrils, and it sank back helpless and seemingly dead, but really only stunned. The girls then started for the shore, leaving the deer struggling between life and death in the water.

Reaching the shore, one of the girls ran to a small log cabin, an eighth of a mile distant, in which lived a family by the name of Berger, and told what had occurred. Mr. Berger seized his rifle and went to the pond, where he found the wounded deer yet struggling in the water, a few rods from the shore. He rowed out to it, and seizing it by the antlers, cut its throat, and then towed the body to the shore. The deer was the largest ever killed in the neighborhood, weighing 227 pounds.

A RUN FOR LIFE.—On Tuesday afternoon, John Callighan, an orphan lad, aged about fourteen years, and hailing from Stroudsburg, Pa., met his death by being run over by the cars. Just before the 1:40 train on the L. & B. road reached the Park Hill bridge or culvert, young Callighan, who was standing on the track, ran across the culvert, and instead of stepping to one side, which he could easily have done, and averted the accident, continued his race on the track, notwithstanding the danger whistle of the engineer. He had run probably fifty feet after crossing the culvert when he was warned by a flagman near by of his danger, and told to get off the track. The boy evidently was so frightened that he was perfectly oblivious to his fate, for he took off his hat, and, increasing his speed, kept to the track. He had run but a short distance, however, when he was struck by the engine and carried along for some distance and hurled over an enbankment. He had a terrible gash on the head, penetrating the skull, which produced death in about four minutes.—*Monroe Democrat.*

—Contracts, involving the enormous sum of two hundred and fifty-nine thousand dollars, have arleady been entered into for next season, between managers and professional base-ball players.

News and Political Items.

—A gentleman at Cookesville, Miss., has a mule's tooth that weighs seven pounds and a half.

—Springfield, Ill., has two female base ball clubs, the "Diamond Garters" and the "Lace-Top Stockings."

—An enormous black snake, measuring seventeen feet, was killed in Washington county, on the farm of Wm. Congle, recently.

—A disease similar to the old epizootic has broken out among the cattle near Avon, N. Y. Forty have died within two weeks. Twelve died on Sunday.

—Sister Mary Assissium, Sister Superior of St. Joseph's Hospital, in Paterson, New Jersey, died on the 3d. She was beloved by all denominations.

—At Mamaroneck, N. Y., on Sunday, Edward Weeks, while drunk, shot his brother-in-law dead, and wounded his sister, the wife of the murdered man. Weeks escaped.

—A resident of Washington Pa., is reported to have attended a circus the other day and stayed throughout the performance while his wife and sister-in-law were burying one of his children.

—Mr. Henry, of Beverley, Canada, has a cat that remained on his farm for two years while he was absent from the country, boarding herself. Last week she tackled a black snake seven and a half feet long and killed him after a terrible combat.

—The Schuylkill county commissioners who have been convicted of fraudulent transactions were not all democrats; there was one republican among them. Rascality is not confined to any party, and is not mitigated or heightened by political belief.

—A bicycle race, distance fifty miles, for £100 and the championship, has taken place in England between Thuillet, the French champion, and an amateur named Stanton, of London. The race is described as most exciting, the Englishman finally winning by one yard.

—A burglar entered the house of Lieut. Fitch, Gen. Sherman's son-in-law, at St. Louis, a few nights ago, lured by the hope of capturing the celebrated diamonds presented to Mrs. Fitch by the Khedive. He was met and repelled by the intrepid housekeeper, Mrs. O'Grady.

—The late W. C. Ralston's salary was $50,000 per year. It will come to be understood in this country after awhile that $50,000 a year is no guarantee for efficient or capable service, public or private. Grant and Ralston have not panned out well for such high priced fellows.

—Miss Ada Luck, at Carthage, Ohio, won a cook stove at the Cincinnati fair as "the best and most expeditious cook." In thirty minutes she cooked, and cooked well, potatoes, chicken, porter house steak, tomatoes and corn, and made coffee, tea, pie and biscuit, and set the table in the neatest style.

—At the conclusion of a circus performance given at Jackson, Miss., on Saturday afternoon, a hot air balloon was sent up. In descending the aeronaut jumped out when some distance above ground, alighted in a mill pond, and was drowned, seeming unable to swim. His name was Wm. Dagle.

—Miss Peters, aged sixteen, a daughter of John H. Peters, of Pickaway county, Ohio, while out riding with a party of friends, on Thursday, was thrown from the carriage under the heels of the horses, and instantly killed. The horses ran away, dragging the body of the lady a distance of half a mile.

—Last Friday Mr. and Mrs. James Benjamin, of Lansingburg, undertook to administer corporal punishment to their daughter-in-law, but Mrs. James, jr., knocked her mother-in-law out of time and very nearly into eternity with a rolling-pin, and chased her father-in-law behind a water-butt.

—While a lion-tamer in a circus at Des Moines was performing and putting his head inside the animal's extended jaws, the brute closed them with a snap. There was great commotion for a short time among the showmen and spectators, but the man was released from his peril with only a badly cut face.

—At a hotel in Newton, Ct., a black and tan dog has adopted a brood of chickens, and with them occupies a basket, barking at every one approaching. He steps into the basket, and moving the chickens aside with his paws, secures room to lie down, when the small balls of down nestle close to him and all are happy.

—Bucklyn't have another queer trial. Mr. Hugg was the accepted suitor of Sarah Williams, a poor but honest young person. An aunt died and left Miss Williams $40,000, and she jilted Hugg. What true woman wouldn't forswear all sorts of Huggs for $40,000? Now Hugg sues her again, this time before Judge Nelson.

—New London has the largest wharf in the United States. It is 1,150 feet long and 200 and 250 feet wide, has 29 feet depth of water, and covers nearly six acres; the walls are solid stone work, with a filling in of gravel. The wharf is the terminus of the New London Northern Railroad, and is now about completed.

—Samuel Turner, employed on a farm near Gahenna, Ohio, was detected stealing wheat from a neighbor and selling it at a mill. His disgrace so preyed on his mind that he took a large dose of arsenic and died last Saturday night. The man was miserably poor, having a wife and five children to support, which no doubt induced the theft.

—The banks of the Connecticut river are being protected in places where the current washes them away, by covering them with matting. The mats are woven about two feet thick, and sixty feet long by fifteen wide, of underbrush; and are towed into position, sunk so as to extend from above high water mark to below low water mark; and covered with stones and gravel.

—On Saturday evening four children got into a skiff in the Miami river, at Fuller's mills, on the Marietta Railroad, for a ride across the river, and, when about midway, the boat, which had been leaking badly, sunk. One little girl was drowned, and the three others were rescued with great difficulty by a boy named Reader. These three were unconscious when brought to shore, but were subsequently resuscitated.

—A son of Eli Sivetts, of Brown township, Mifflin county, was bitten on the foot by a copperhead snake whilst gathering tomatoes in the garden one day last week. The boy suffered great pain. No physician being near, onions were the only remedy they knew of, and they applied them to the foot, which proved to be a success in drawing out the poison. In a short time the onions became green as grass. The boy will recover.

—Dr. Henry T. Helmbold, the well-known druggist, was Saturday discharged from the Pennsylvania Insane Asylum, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, by Judge Elcock, the Judge holding that there was no occasion for his detention in such an institution, and stepping down from the bench congratulated him upon his release. Dr. Helmbold's counsel, Clarence Derringer, proposes to bring a suit for damages against the asylum.

—On Friday last James Dunn, a Catholic, and Robert Coulter, a Protestant, both employed in the rolling mill at Columbus, O., became very much heated over a discussion of religious matters, and grew very angry. The affair culminated yesterday by a renewal of the discussion, and the shooting of Dunn by Coulter. The ball, from a revolver, entered Dunn's side, and it is quite probable that he is fatally injured. Coulter has not been seen since the shooing.

—A novel entertainment was given at Cape May by Rev. [illegible], ex chaplain of the United [illegible]. A complete Japanese tea set was on the floor, and the guests sat in the Japanese custom. Four ladies attired in elaborate Japanese costume served the tea of the superior quality [illegible] used by the Emperor and Mikado. Tea served in dainty Japanese cups [illegible] had been brought from Japan by Newman.

—There was great excitement in [illegible] ville on Monday in relation to the sentence of the Court in the Schuylkill county—Patrick [illegible] time Bealr, and Moses Hoffman convicted of neglect and refusal in discharge of their official duties. The sentence of each is two years' imprisonment, one thousand dollars fine, and [illegible] zled funds to be restored to the [illegible]. They were immediately taken to the prison.

—An old Irishman named [illegible] died at Cartersville, Georgia, during the centennial anniversary of O'Connell. He was "very proud of the fact that he once drove a carriage in which [illegible] was taking a pardon to a man [illegible] hung. One of the horses [illegible] fell to the ground. O'Connell got out of the coach and ran on foot to the place of the hanging, and just reached [illegible] to save the man's life—the rope was around his neck."

—An old lady named [illegible], aged 80 years, living with her son [illegible] Point on the Peninsula, Essex county, on the 14th about 3 o'clock [illegible] picking berries. Since then she has been seen of her. When she left the direction of the creek [illegible] north of the house. A search was made for several days, but no trace has been discovered. She is supposed perished in the marsh or been [illegible] some of the ponds with which [illegible] sula abounds.

—Private advices from [illegible] Minn., represent the storm of [illegible] something unparalleled. Upon the [illegible] it had lasted seven days, and [illegible] sessions effects that the wind [illegible] ten feet deep on the railroad [illegible] places, and in others the track [illegible] mined to an equal depth. Crops [illegible] sustained great injury, and [illegible] one fourth of the wheat will be [illegible]. Railroad travel was [illegible] ing the storm, and both eastern [illegible] ern-bound trains were [illegible] aded.

—A new style of barrel, [illegible] patented by a Canada [illegible] as "made in two parts, the [illegible] consisting of one piece, and [illegible] several pieces of staves, [illegible] broad hoops. Instead of [illegible] creased circumference [illegible] straight cylinder in shape, [illegible] ing a large number in a [illegible] hold of a vessel there is a [illegible] per cent. in space. The [illegible] construction prevents [illegible] usually takes place in the [illegible] its durability is such that [illegible] ting will be the only measure [illegible] its usefulness."

—On Tuesday afternoon [illegible] ler and her daughter, aged [illegible] of New York, were [illegible] away Beach. The daughter [illegible] yond the safety lines and [illegible] the outgoing current. The [illegible] her daughter's peril, went [illegible] and she too was taken [illegible] Together they struggled [illegible] but in vain. A number of [illegible] ly rushed into the sea, and [illegible] were reached soon and [illegible] shore, when it was found [illegible] apparently dead. Every [illegible] to resuscitated them, some [illegible] spent in the endeavor, but [illegible]

—The way in which Mr. [illegible] banking business on a gold [illegible] illustrated by one of the [illegible] he was engaged at the time [illegible] He had taken a part of the [illegible] been deposited with him [illegible] a huge timber tract in the [illegible] He had erected extensive [illegible] was preparing all the ways [illegible] furnishing San Francisco [illegible] He had built wagon roads [illegible] his timber-region. He [illegible] tramway and a railway. [illegible] gold would buy and he [illegible] He had 3,000 men at work [illegible] his saw-mills, his roads, [illegible] and another. This is one [illegible] why Mr. Ralstone did not [illegible] hand when his depositors [illegible] money they had placed in [illegible]

NEGRO RIOT AT CARTHAGE, MISS.—*Twelve Colored Men and Several Men Killed.*—The Vicksburg *Herald*, extra, gives the following particulars of a disturbance at Carthage on Thursday afternoon, which is briefly stated.

After hearing all the [illegible] the following is about correct: [illegible] law providing against the sale [illegible] in Clinton. Young men [illegible] brought a bottle with them [illegible] speaking was going on Sharkey [illegible] some of his friends went [illegible] to take a drink.

The negro marshall, [illegible] approached them, forbidding [illegible] order was not regarded, when [illegible] attempted to take the bottle [illegible] hands. Sevelcy finally struck [illegible] over the head with the [illegible]

Senator Caldwell, coming [illegible] settle the difficulty, and was [illegible] some 20 negroes, whom he [illegible] but about one hundred [illegible] toward him, when some one [illegible] which was followed by a general [illegible] stampede.

Sevelcy fired all the barrels [illegible] The negroes then demanded [illegible] He then surrendered and [illegible] tol, after which the negroes [illegible] brained and robbed him of [illegible] and cut off a finger in order [illegible] to prison.

The infuriated mob found [illegible] ton in his yard, and shot [illegible] in the presence of his family. [illegible] Thompson, a promising young [illegible] shot from his horse a mile and [illegible] the scene of the conflict, and [illegible] the savages drove them [illegible] body in many places.

John Neal was fatally shot [illegible] lung in town, and Waddy [illegible] the hand. Four negroes were [illegible] on the field, and two [illegible] wounded.

Six additional negroes [illegible] dead about Clinton since. [illegible] of Clinton were organized [illegible] protection, under Col. [illegible] grams have been sent here [illegible]

Fifteen minutes after the [illegible] patch 150 men were ready [illegible] took a special train, which [illegible] at 7 o'clock. About 10 o'clock [illegible] forcements came from Jackson [illegible]

The roads were picketed [illegible] night, but all danger [illegible] over, the most of the citizens [illegible] their homes at Vicksburg [illegible] men on guard, under Capt. [illegible] Andrews.

Capt. Andrews returned [illegible] this morning and reports [illegible] Clinton and Edwards. The [illegible] Jackson Saturday night [illegible] ments for Clinton was fired [illegible] side of the road. Obstructions [illegible] found on the track.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa.,

FRIDAY, - - SEPT. 10, 1875.

GEO. HUNTLEY

WILL

Sell Goods at Cost

FOR CASH,

BUT NO MORE CREDIT

WILL BE GIVEN BY HIM.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Here, There, and the Other Place.

—Wednesday last was a glorious *Erie* in the history of Pennsylvania Democracy.

—Somerset county proposes to play fair on the 23d, 24th and 25th of the present month.

—Peaches sold in Pittsburg last Saturday at ten cents per box. A glut in the market, we know.

—Washington township, as we learn from a correspondent, has produced a head of oats eighteen inches long.

—More people are in attendance at Court this week than are usually attracted to our town on such occasions.

—Mr. John W. Logan, marble manufacturer of Johnstown, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors.

—A lad named Specht, of Sprucetown, Somerset county, was drowned in his father's mill-race the other day.

—Mr. J. Litzinger, of St. Augustine, will dispose of his saw mill and all the machinery, etc., at public sale on Monday, Sept. 20th. See advertisement.

—The Jefferson Guards of Wilmore are to have a picnic on Saturday of next week, and the Cambria Guards of this place are to be there to take part in the festivities.

—Our good old friend Wm. Davis, Esq., of the East Ward, was accidentally thrown from a buggy one day last week and somewhat bruised about the head and face.

—Three men were shockingly lacerated by the premature explosion of a blast of powder in a coal mine at Houtzdale, Clearfield county, on Wednesday of last week.

—The Pastimes of Altoona and the Junior Mountaineers of this place are billed for a friendly game of base ball on Saturday next on the grounds of the latter organization.

—A son of Mr. Frank Ray, living near Philipsburg, Centre county, aged five years, was so badly scalded a few days ago by falling into a bucket of hot soap-suds, that he died in five hours.

—Prof. John Miller, a veteran educator, died in Altoona on Friday last, in the 76th year of his age. Prof. Miller made children [illegible] intellectually and fundamentally, for a period of fifty years.

—Mr. Wm. Dever, a well known reputable citizen of Munster township, died on Wednesday night last, after a long and severe illness. The deceased was a bachelor, aged about forty years.

—A. W. Patchin, Esq., of Patchinville, Clearfield county, yesterday purchased the Lloyd bank property in this place for the [illegible], with the presumed intention of engaging in the banking business.

—"Jimson weed," a plant quite abundant in this vicinity, caused the death of a Pittsburgh child on Monday last. It may be well to say that the child partook of the seed. If that don't suit you, ate some of [illegible].

—Clearfield county has a base ball club [illegible] of whom are sons of an old [illegible] named Ketchen, aged about 80 years, and the second nine are grandsons of the same venerable citizen, who acts as umpire for the club.

—Messrs. John Dibert & Co., bankers, Johnstown, Pa., seem to have an eye to the eternal fitness of things when they advertise their business through the medium of the FREEMAN. No more reliable banking house can be found anywhere.

—The Cambria Guards of this place, to the number of forty odd, left home Wednesday morning for Huntingdon to attend the re-union of the Fifth Regiment, and we venture to say that a more credible or better behaved company will not be in attendance on that occasion.

—It is rumored that the Pennsylvania Furnace, in Huntingdon, will be blown in before very many days, and the Rockhill Iron and Coal Company, at Orbisonia, in the same county, have engaged foundrymen for their furnace, so that that industry will also resume operations ere long.

—The wife of a coal miner named Swim, living at Sharpsville, on the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad, gave birth to three sons one day last week. They weighed respectively eight, seven and three-quarters, and six pounds. The Johnstown *Tribune* facetiously remarks that the whole family is getting on swimmingly.

—John Heslop, an adopted son of Mrs. Heslop, of Conemaugh borough, was thrown from a freight train near Newport, Perry county, on Sunday last, and sustained a compound fracture of the skull, which caused his death soon after. He had been but two days on the road when he met with his terrible fate.

—Some five or six Sisters of St. Joseph left the mother house in this place a few days ago for the purpose of establishing a convent and school at New Castle, Lawrence county, where we hope they will meet with proper encouragement. We believe the new community is to be under the charge of Sister Mary Joseph.

—A grand harvest home picnic for the benefit of St. Augustine church will make Chest Springs happy for one day, and that day is Saturday, Sept. 25th. All that goes to make such an event enjoyable, including a [illegible] match for $30 and a running horse race for $30, will be provided for the occasion. Pitch in and take a slice of the fun.

—The Johnstown *Tribune* gives currency to the rumor that the stockholders of the Cresson summer resort will commence this fall to erect a large, magnificent, and well arranged brick structure, to take the place of the present wooden hotel building. This report has been current near the close of the season for several years past, but we hope that this time it may be correct. There is no better location in the State for summer visitors to enjoy the beauties of nature, and an attractive new hotel is all that is required to make this place the favorite.

—"Give honor to whom honor is due," is a principle which, if carried out, would prove fatal to much of the humbug prevalent now-a-days. The oldest and most substantial Clothing Store in this city, remarks the Johnstown *Democrat*, is Mr. Murphy's, on Clinton street. He keeps the best clothing and sells at the lowest prices.

—The "make-up" of our paper last week was in itself sufficient evidence of our physical inability to attend to our own business; but if any further proofs were needed they could be found in numberless typographical errors, not the least annoying of which was the locating of the coming Indiana county fair in the city of Altoona instead of the borough of Indiana.

—The residence of Mr. Norman Penrod, of Adams township, this county, took fire last Monday about noon from a stove-pipe passing through the roof and was with all its contents soon burned to the ground. Mr. Penrod was attending Court here as a juror and his wife was away from home gathering elder-berries when the fire occurred, the only members of the family present being the three children, the eldest of whom is only about thirteen years.

—Besides the burning of Col. Wm. K. Piper's livery stable, in Gaysport, at an early hour on Thursday morning Sept. 2d, of which mention was made by us last week, a large barn belonging to Capt. Daniel K. Ramey, located on the outskirts of Hollidaysburg, was also destroyed about half-past nine o'clock the night previous. Both fires were the work of incendiaries, and the total loss foots up from $5,500 to $6,000, half of which falls on Col. Piper, who, however, is fully insured.

—"Johnny, run out and tell Mary to come away from the gate and stop talking to that num-skull Jones; why he hasn't sense enough to come in when it rains." "That's so, mother, but then it's not much difference whether it rains on those clothes or not, as they couldn't look much meaner. If he had bought them from S. J. Hess & Bro., 241 and 243 Main street, Johnstown, they might be worth getting out of the rain with, as the clothing they sell is not only the cheapest but the best in the county."

—We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to attend a grand picnic to be held in Lloyd's grove, immediately west of Ebensburg, on to-morrow (Saturday), by the machinists in the employ of the Pa. R. R. Co., at Altoona. The picnic promises to be the largest and most enjoyable of the kind that has ever been held in Cambria county, the number of attendants, as we learned while in Altoona the other day, being estimated at not less than eleven hundred. A grand gala day will the coming morrow be in and about Ebensburg.

—We welcome back to Ebensburg our very excellent and much esteemed friend, Mr. James P. Murphy, who for a couple of years past has been in the employ of Messrs. Collins' brothers, the well known railroad contractors. Mr. Murphy comes amongst us, we believe, for the purpose of taking charge of the banking house of Collins, Johnson & Co., and that he will perform the duties pertaining to that position intelligently, faithfully and honestly is as certain as that night follows day. If the world was made up entirely of such men peculation and immorality would have no one to do them homage.

—No less than three persons residing at or in the vicinity of Derry, Westmoreland county, have met with violent deaths on the railroad since our last issue. One of these, a man named E. J. Smith, aged about 50 years, was found in an insensible condition between Penn and Grapeville stations, on Saturday evening last, and died in half an hour after being removed to Greensburg. How he met with the injuries which caused his death is unknown. The other two victims were a man and wife named Sereua, who were struck and instantly killed by the Johnstown Accommodation, on Monday evening, while walking on the track near Millwood.

—The Democratic delegate election in this county will take place to-morrow week, and we trust that the Democrats in every election district will see to it that good and reliable men are sent to represent them in the convention. If that is done, a ticket will be nominated which will receive the united support of the party; but if it is *not* done, dissatisfaction and trouble will be the result. Let Saturday afternoon, then, of next week summon the Democracy to the delegate elections, *and let none but true Democrats be put on guard.* Traitors must be driven to the rear and the men who fight the battles of the party consistently and earnestly must be brought to the front.

—We looked in on Mr. Godfrey Wolf, of Altoona, the other day, and found him encompassed on both sides by a stock of clothing the most complete, varied and extensive we ever looked upon--enough indeed to cloth a regiment or two from top to toe with entire satisfaction to all concerned. We have known Mr. Wolf long and intimately, and can say for him that he has always been looked upon as an honest, liberal dealer, and one who never fails to do full justice to those who favor him with their patronage. Remember that his store is next door to the Post-office Altoona, and that his goods are the best and his prices the lowest.

—Four of the finest, largest and most luscious plums we have ever looked upon were presented to us the other day by our merchant friend next door, Mr. M. L. Oatman, who, however, is not prepared to furnish all his customers with fruit of the same description, inasmuch as it took an entire tree in the rear of his store to produce about one dozen of this quality; still he is ready and willing to give everybody a real genuine "sugar plum" in the shape of unsurpassable bargains in all kinds of dress goods, dry goods, groceries, notions, and dear knows what all. If you don't believe that a visit to his store would be fruitful of good results, even one trial, we are sure, will serve to convince you of the fact.

—On Saturday morning last, about two o'clock, three tramps boarded a freight train at Derry, and after riding some distance they were ordered off by one of the brakemen, but they begged that he would let them remain on until the train would stop. The brakeman refused and secured a large piece of timber from one of the cars, and while standing on top of the cars was in the act of striking the tramps, who, upon this discovery, made a jump from the car while going at high speed, and one of the tramps was considerably cut about the head and face and a severe gash cut in his right hand, while the other one received a severe scalp wound and his spine was very seriously injured. The third, a boy, escaped without any injury.

—It was an unintentional oversight on our part last week, but we trust it is not too late yet to congratulate the people of Indiana borough on the acquisition of a worthy and intelligent citizen in the person of Prof. T. J. Chapman, who removed with his family to that pretty and prosperous town only a few days ago, where the Professor occupies a prominent position in the State Normal School. We wish him and his the best of luck, and hope they will find that their lines have indeed been cast in pleasant places.

—If there is an election district in the county in which the candidates and not the delegates should be voted for at the primary election on Saturday of next week, that district is to be found within the limits of our own borough. With no less than two aspirants for each of the three most important offices residing in the West Ward alone, it strikes us that an attempt to elect delegates to suit all these aspirants would only make "confusion worse confounded," and that the only safe way out of the difficulty is to select two worthy men for delegates and then let the Democrats say by their ballots who these delegates shall support in the convention. This is certainly an honest and fair method of expressing the preferences of our people, and the candidate who is not willing to stand on his own merits and abide the result is not deserving of consideration. For our own part, we cheerfully accept and earnestly urge the adoption of this plan in both wards, and especially in the west ward, of this borough. What say the other candidates? and what say the Democrats themselves?

—The fact that we have not got out among the people as much as we should have done will possibly count against us in the contest for County Treasurer, as too many in these days seem prone to pledge their support to the candidate who is either the first to "button-hole" them or the most persistent in the matter of interviewing them after they are "button-holed." And yet we do not believe that any man situated as we are could do much better. Our business is such as to demand our almost constant supervision, and even the illness of a few days disarranges it more than any one but ourself is aware of; and as to the employing of some one to take our place—well that is easier said than done, pecuniarily as well as otherwise. These are points which we ask our Democratic friends to consider, and if they think that some other applicant is more deserving than we are, our hope is that they will not arrive at that conclusion simply because we did not call upon them personally and solicit their support. We are willing and anxious to be nominated, improbable as such a thing may seem, but are none the less prepared to accept a defeat honestly administered, especially if it comes without any reflections as to what might have been the result if we had been more persistent in intruding ourself upon public attention.

DOINGS IN COURT.—From the assembling of Court at 11 o'clock, A. M., on Monday last, up until the latest hour previous to going to press on Thursday evening, our report below covers all the business transacted in the Court of Quarter Sessions, which is still sitting. Thomas H. Greevy, Esq., of the firm of Tierney & Greevy, Altoona, and Jas. F. Milliken, Esq., District Attorney of Blair county, were on Monday admitted to the practice of the law in the several courts of this county.

Com'th vs. Thomas C. Myers. In this case the jury at last sessions found the defendant guilty of aggravated assault and battery, but sentence was deferred until the present sessions. Sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and costs of prosecution, and to enter into recognizance in the sum of $500 to keep the peace towards all good citizens, and especially towards Charles and James Johnston, for the term of one year.

Com'th vs. James Johnston and Chas. Johnston. Thos. C. Myers, prosecutor. At last sessions the defendants were found guilty of assault and battery, but, as in the case above reported, sentence was deferred until September sessions. Sentenced to pay a fine of $1 and costs and enter into recognizance in the sum of $500 to keep the peace towards all good citizens of Pennsylvania, and especially towards Thos. C. Myers, for the term of one year.

Com'th vs. James and Chas. Johnston. Wm. Linton, prosecutor. At June sessions the defendants were convicted of aggravated assault and battery, but sentences were deferred until September sessions. Sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and costs and enter into recognizance in the sum of $500 to keep the peace towards all good citizens, and especially toward Wm. Linton, for the term of one year.

Com'th vs. John McGuey, charged with keeping a tippling house. Jury find defendant guilty and Court sentences him to pay a fine of $10 and costs of suit.

Com'th vs. Wellington Cameron and Wesley Cameron. Indictment, pursuing wild deer with dogs. Settled by defendants paying costs and $10 attorney's fees.

Com'th vs. James Rose. Indictment, suborning a witness. Continued upon application of Commonwealth until next sessions.

Com'th vs. Charles Johnston. Indictment, fornication and bastardy; Magdalena Sharbaugh, prosecutrix. Defendant pleads guilty and submits. Sentenced to pay a fine of $1 and costs, and to pay $30 for lying-in expenses and $1 per week for the support of the child for the term of seven years.

Com'th vs. Michael McGonigle. Indictment, rape; Annie Snyder, prosecutrix. Jury find defendant not guilty.

Com'th vs. John Crouse. Indictment, assault and battery; Matthias Denny, prosecutor. Jury find defendant guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $1 and costs of suit.

Com'th vs. John McGuey. Indictment, selling liquor without license; Jos. Ramsey, prosecutor. Defendant pleads guilty, and submits. Sentenced to pay a fine of $200 and costs of suit, and in default thereof to undergo imprisonment in the county jail for a term of three months.

Com'th vs. Mary McGuey. Indictment, selling liquor without license; Joseph Ramsey, prosecutor. Jury find defendant guilty. Sentence same as above.

Com'th vs. John McGuey. Indictment, selling liquor to minors; Joseph Ramsey, prosecutor. Grand jury return not a true bill, and prosecutor to pay all costs except the four dollars to the county.

Com'th vs. Evan Michaels. Indictment, assault and battery; Mary Ann Roberts, prosecutrix. Jury find defendant guilty.

Com'th vs. Wm. J. Davis *alias* Jack Davis, Walter Davis, Elliott Davis, Elias R. Doty and Thomas Hanlon. Indictment, larceny; Houston McMullen, one of the gang, prosecutor. Thomas Hanlon was not taken and a *nolle prosequi* was entered as to Ellis R. Doty. Wm. J. Davis plead guilty and submitted, and his two brothers were convicted. The offense upon which this prosecution rested was breaking into and stealing goods from Pa. R. cars at Cresson last November.

Com'th vs. Walter, Elliott and Wm. J. Davis. Indictment, larceny; Abel Lloyd, prosecutor. On trial.

ANOTHER BANK SENSATION.—As Ebensburg of late has had more than the lion's share of bank sensations, it is not to be wondered at that our people have become exceedingly scary about such institutions. In regard, however, to the latest sensation in that line, caused by the disappearance between two days of the cashier of Collins, Johnston & Co.'s bank, the uneasiness produced, we are pleased to say, was only of a temporary character, and as that well founded institution has promptly met all demands, it is fair to presume that it stands upon a firm financial basis. To what extent it suffered at the hands of the absconding cashier we are not prepared to say, as the stockholders are exceedingly reticent on that subject; but that the bank was pinched to a considerable extent seems to be conceded by all who—don't know anything about it, perhaps. Be that as it may, for the fugitive cashier there is more of pity than indignation expressed, the universal regret being that he has blasted his own future prospects and brought discredit upon an honest and respected name. In his domestic relations he seemed to live and no doubt did live happily and contentedly with his wife and child, and that he should thus desert them so unexpectedly and so discreditably is only another evidence of the weakness of poor human nature and the utter folly of seeking happiness outside of strict integrity and an honest and faithful performance of the duties incumbent upon all of us, no matter what our positions or callings in life.

A HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.—Another terrible fatality occurred on the railroad west of this place last evening, the recital of the details of which is enough to make the blood run cold. An aged man and his wife were walking down the north track of the Pennsylvania Railroad, about half a mile east of Derry, when a freight train going in the same direction whistled, and they stepped to the south track to get out of the way. Just at that instant the Johnstown Accommodation east, came along, and as the curve is very short the engineer did not observe them until too late. The pilot of the engine struck them, and both were thrown against the embankment at the side of the road, from whence they rolled down into the ditch. The train was immediately stopped, but when some of the horrified passengers reached the spot they found the old couple without a breath of life, and lying within a short distance of each other.

Their death must have been instaneous as it did not require more than a minute or two to back down to the spot where the tragedy occurred, and their hearts had then ceased to beat. The bodies were at once placed on the rear car and taken down to Derry, when a most harrowing scene occurred. A son of the dead couple, who is aged about eighteen years, happened to catch sight of his mother, and upon finding that the lamp of her life had gone out forever he gave way to the most bitter lamentation. When he had calmed down somewhat he asked for his father, and when the terrible dual fate was unfolded to him he stood paralyzed with grief. Even the spectators were melted to tears at the saddening sight, and few could remain to witness his agony. The victims of this awful accident were named Serrina, and they had been up the road last evening for the purpose of procuring some corn and hops, a small sack containing these articles being in possession of the husband when he was killed. In the twinkling of an eye—without one moment to think of impending death—they were snatched from earth, and together their souls went forth from the clayey tenement containing them. They leave nine children to mourn their fate, and it may well be believed they are inconsolable. It was indeed terrible.—*Johnstown Tribune, 7th.*

HOW THEY WERE CAUGHT.—From the Bedford *Inquirer* we get the following particulars in relation to a little transaction in counterfeit money. Some parties residing at Friend's Cove, that county, who were not over scrupulous as to how they could make money, addressed a letter to a New York "shover," whose name was known to them. He sent them, as samples, a five-dollar bill and some fractional currency, which they passed readily, and finding the stuff so good, they raised $400 to purchase $3,000 worth of it—the rate at which the New Yorker proposed to sell. The transfer was to take place at Cumberland, Md., on a certain day. Several of the Cove boys were on hand at the appointed hour, but a "mum" sort of individual handed one of them a note, in which it was stated that the detectives were on the watch, and a meeting at Centreville, Bedford county, at midnight, would be necessary in order to make the transfer secure. Two of the Cove boys appeared at Centreville at the "witching hour," and meeting "their man," proceeded to an adjacent wood to finish the dark transaction.

A stump of tallow candle was lighted, and the $400 passed to the dealer, who, in turn, counted over a package of bills and placed them in a cigar box. Just then the light went out; but the Cove boys were assured it was all right, and the parties seperated. Not being entirely satisfied at the way in which the leader had acted, the would-be purchasers of the spurious concluded to strike a light and examine the box. It had been "stuffed" but not with the "queer." There was not a single note in it—all having disappeared through a false bottom, before the box left the hands of the dealer. The best of the "self" was, that the samples sent out, by means of which the greenhorns were "drawn on," were all genuine; and the money counted at midnight was probably genuine. The New Yorker was simply a "sharper," and the Cove boys have concluded that "shoving the queer" is not such an easy way to raise the wind after all.

MODERN WOMEN.—It is a sad commentary upon our boasted civilization that the women of our times have degenerated in health and physique until they are literally a race of invalids—pale, nervous, feeble and back-achy, with only here and there a few noble exceptions in the persons of the robust, buxom ladies characteristic of the sex in days gone by. By a very large experience, covering a period of years, and embracing the treatment of many thousands of cases of those ailments peculiar to Women, Dr. Pierce, of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., has perfected, by the combination of certain vegetable extracts, a natural specific, which he does not extol as a cure-all, but one which admirably fulfils a singleness of purpose, being a most positive and reliable remedy for those weaknesses and complaints that afflict the women of the present day. This natural specific compound is called Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. The following are among those diseases in which this wonderful medicine has worked cures as if by magic and with a certainty never before attained by any medicines: Weak back, nervous and general debility, falling and other displacements of internal organs, resulting from debility and lack of strength in natural supports, internal fever, congestion, inflammation and ulceration and very many other chronic diseases incident to women, not proper to mention here, in which, as well as in the cases that have been enumerated, the Favorite Prescription effects cures—the marvel of the world. It will not do harm in any state or condition of the system, and by adopting its use the invalid lady may avoid that severest of ordeals—the consulting of a family physician. Favorite Prescription is sold by dealers in medicines generally.

HELP TO MOTHERS NURSING INFANTS.—It is conceded that mothers who have the care, anxiety and draught of nursing infants are weak and need the aid of some strengthening tonic to make up the nourishment required for the growth of the child. Ale, porter, and lager beer have often been recommended. Of late, since physicians have become aware that the Port Grape Wine produced by Alfred Speer, of Passaic, N. J., is strictly pure, they have prescribed it instead of ale and porter. This wine is principally sought by mothers who have nursing infants at the breast, as the best supplying medium to be found. The wine is rich in body and not intoxicating but gently stimulating. Druggists generally keep it, and sell it for a dollar a bottle.—*Enquirer.*

IS YOUR LIFE WORTH TEN CENTS?—Sickness prevails everywhere, and everybody complains of disease during their life. When sick, the object is to get well. Now we say plainly that no person in this world who is suffering with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and its effects, such as Indigestion, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Palpitation of the Heart, Depressed Spirits, Biliousness, &c., can take GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER without getting relief and cure. If you doubt this, go to your Druggists, Lemmon & Murray, Ebensburg, or P. M. Woleslagle & Son, Wilmore, and get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it. Regular size 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

—Messrs. Baxter & Son of this place have concluded to make way with the entire stock of goods they have now on hand, no matter what the sacrifice, as they need room for their fall and winter supplies. Hence it is that they have resolved to sell all they have at less than cost, and they invite every one who wishes to secure better bargains than they ever heard of to bring along the cash and see what they can do for them. This is no catch-penny announcement, but a *bona fide* promise which they pledge their words to make good. [8-20.-tf.]

—Dust thou art and unto dust thou shalt return—whenever thou essayist to make thy way along the highways and byways in this vicinity.

THE SPORTING SEASON AND THE GAME LAW.—As the sporting season is about to commence, we append an abstract of the game laws of the State, omitting such parts as relate to processes of law, duties of magistrates in enforcing the law, etc.:

The lawful elk or deer-killing season is from September 1 to December 1, and for the sale of deer's meat from September 1 to January 1; but from the last of December to the 1st of February a person selling deer's meat may be acquitted of the penalties if he proves that the deer was killed out of the State or within the deer-killing season. The running of deer by dogs is prohibited, except in the counties of Centre, Clinton, Fayette, Schuylkill and Wyoming. The killing of fawns when in their spotted coat is positively prohibited. No person is allowed to trap deer, except for consumption in his own family. Penalty for violation, $50.

Gray, black, or fox squirrel must not be killed between January 1 and September 1. Penalty, $5.

Rabbits (hares) must not be killed between February 1 and October 1,—penalty $5; or hunted with a ferret or ferrets—penalty $10.

Wild duck and geese must not be killed with any net d v c, or a gun other than those habitually raised at arm's length and fired from the shoulder; penalty $50.

Wild turkey must not be killed between January 1 and October 1; penalty $25.

Plover must not be killed between June 1 and August 1; penalty $10.

Woodcock must not be killed between January 1 and July 4; penalty $10.

Quail or Virginia partridge must not be killed between January 1 and November 1; penalty $10.

Pheasants and prairie chickens must not be killed between January 1 and September 1; penalty $10.

Rail bird and reed birds must not be killed except in the months of September, October and November; penalty $10.

No person shall at any time kill or have for sale any nighthawk, whippoorwill, sparrow, thrush, lark, finch, marten, chimney swallow, barn swallow, woodpecker, flicker, robin, oriole, red or cardinal bird, cedar bird, tanager, cat bird, bluebird, or any other insectivorous bird, under a penalty of five dollars, except the bird be killed for the purpose of scientific investigation, or that it may be stuffed and set up as a specimen.

Disturbance of wild pigeons on their nesting grounds is prohibited; penalty $25.

Snaring or trapping quail, partridge, woodcock, rail or reed birds is prohibited—penalty $10; but individuals or associations may gather Virginia partridges alive between December 20 and February 1 for the purpose of preserving them alive over the winter.

Shooting on Sunday is prohibited; penalty $10 to $25.

Pollution of game waters is prohibited; penalty $50.

WHO MAY VOTE.—For the benefit of voters we here give the requisites that must be strictly followed under the new constitution to entitle them to vote at the ensuing election save and except such as it is too late now to attend to. We earnestly hope that every Democrat will see that he has in every respect entitled himself to vote before it be too late. Election officers are held to a severe penalty if they disregard their duty in refusing every vote that does not come before them legally qualified as follows:

A foreigner who came to this country under the age of eighteen years is entitled to naturalization after a residence in this country for five years, the last year of which must have been in this State. Such an applicant requires no "first papers."

A foreigner who arrives at the age of eighteen, can at any time after he has resided in this country three years, make his declaration to become a citizen; in other words, he can take out his "first papers." At any time subsequent to two years thereafter he can get his "second papers;" that is, be declared a citizen. He must have resided in this State also at least one year.

A naturalized citizen, to be entitled to vote, must have been declared a citizen at least thirty days prior to the election. All persons who are entitled to naturalization should see that it be done prior to October 1st.

All male citizens between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years are entitled to vote "upon age," without payment of taxes.

Those over the age of twenty-two years must have paid a State or county tax within two years, which tax must have been assessed at least two months before the election, and paid at least one month prior to the election.

See that your taxes are paid on before the first day of October.

Young men who voted "on age" last year should see that they are assessed and pay taxes, as their names are frequently omitted on the tax lists.

A citizen, to have the right to vote, must have a "residence." A residence in a different election district from that in which the voter formerly resided can be acquired only by residing in such new election district a period of at least sixty days.

A citizen who removes from one ward or township to another, after the first day of September and before the day of election, forfeits his right to vote in his old district, and has not acquired a right to vote in the new. He, therefore, by his own act, disfranchises himself.

ALLEGED RAPE.—On the 17th of June, 1874, as we learn from the Johnstown *Tribune* of Tuesday, a daughter of Mr. Michael Shelley, of Adams township, then aged about fourteen years, was violated in her person, and on the 12th of June last she appeared before Esq. Strayer and made information against a peddler, who stopped at her father's house during the absence of both her parents, charging him with the commission of the outrage. She did not know his name, but the description was so accurate as to induce the suspicion that a man named Philip Daugherty, of Latrobe, was the guilty party, and the arrest of that individual was secured yesterday by Constable Harris. He was brought up to this place, and on being taken before His Honor Judge Barnes, this forenoon, was released until the next term of the District Court, entering bail in the sum of $500 for his appearance at that time to answer the charge of rape.

Upon the second count in the information—that of fornication and bastardy—he was taken before Justice Strayer, and as he desired a hearing, the matter was continued until Friday next, when the complainant will be present to give in her testimony. Bail in the sum of $500 was promptly given for his appearance on that day.

The sworn information of the young lady sets forth that on the 16th of June, 1874, a peddler called at the house, in the absence of her parents, they being in Johnstown at the time, and by brute force he outraged her person. She says that on their return she did not inform them of what had happened, but some time subsequently, when the signs of pregnancy could not be concealed, she made a clean breast of the whole matter. A few months ago she gave birth to a child; and still claiming that a rape had been committed, an investigation was set on foot which resulted in suspicion attaching to Mr. Daugherty, and she made the information charging him with the crime. The warrant was placed in the hands of Officer Harris, and learning that a peddler answering the description given by her was in Latrobe, he went down and arrested him.

On the other hand, the accused, who is said to be in good circumstances and unmarried, claims that he never had the least intimacy with the girl, and feels satisfied that he can clear himself of the suspicion which rests upon him. When the hearing comes off, on Friday next, the preliminary examination of witnesses will likely develop what truth there is in the story told by the young lady. For the sake of honor and manhood we hope he may be able to clear himself of the terrible charge which has been made against him.

Dr. Finney's Compound Syrup of Buchu is guaranteed to cure Inflammation of the Kidneys and Bladder, painful or suppressed urination so frequent in old age, painful or suppressed menstruation, leucorrhœa or whites, gravel, gleet, stricture, bloody discharges, Bright's disease, brickdust deposits, dropsy, pain in the back or side, sick headache, pimples, blotches and eruptions on the face, and all diseases of a specific or constitutional nature, regardless of duration, age or sex. Compound Syrup of Buchu is a positive and radical cure. For sale by LEMMON & MURRAY, Ebensburg.

HYMENEAL.

RYAN—MYERS.—Married, at the Catholic church, Loretto, on Tuesday last, Sept. 7th, 1875, by Rev. E. A. Bush, Mr. JOSEPH RYAN, of Loretto, and Miss KATE R. MYERS, of Munster township.

The fair bride, whom we are sure will make a most estimable wife, did not forget to send to the FREEMAN office a very large and delicious cocoa-nut cake, and we in turn did not forget to dispose of it in the usual way. Of course we feel grateful for the kindly remembrance, and for that as well as because they deserve it, our congratulations and good wishes are hereby extended to the newly wedded, whom we fondly trust will be abundantly blessed in this world and eternally blessed in the world to come. May peace be with them through time and eternity, and may many happy "little events" come to pass ere life's pilgrimage has been fully accomplished.

OBITUARY.

GOODERHAM.—Died in Susquehanna township, on Friday, Aug. 27, 1875, Mr. THOMAS GOODERHAM, one of the oldest and best citizens of Cambria county, aged about 82 years.

ESTRAY.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, 2 miles south of Lilly's Station, on or about the 23d of August last, a DARK SORREL MARE, with white face, and having a small bell attached to her neck. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away; otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.
DAVID K. WILHELM.
Washington Twp. Sept. 10, 1875.-3t.*

New and Elegant

FALL STOCK OF GOODS

ARRIVING DAILY

AT

Geis, Foster & Quinn's,

Nos 113 and 115 Clinton St., Johnstown.

JUST OPENED.—A large assortment of PLAIN and BARRED FLANNELS, in all colors, at extraordinary low prices.

WATERPROOFS.—Plain, Barred, and Striped, in all shades, at VERY LOW PRICES.

ALL WOOL black and colored CASHMERES, and black and colored SILKS.

Black Mohairs, Alpacas, and *Colored Dress Goods,* in great variety, and at extraordinary low figures for cash.

Heavy Stock of Calicos, Muslins and Ginghams on our counters, and more arriving daily.

Our Notion Department is fully supplied with everything needed for personal or family use.

Ladies' Neck-Wear, Collars, Cuffs and *Silk Ties* in endless variety.

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,
Nos. 113 and 115 Clinton St.,
Johnstown, Pa.

Java Canvas in all colors; *Honeycomb* and *Railroad Canvas.*

Gold and Silver Perforated Card Board.

A Great Assortment of PATTERN BOOKS for working on canvas and cloth; also, Patterns for crocheting lace and tidies.

Wax Beads and a large variety of Fancy Goods.

A Full Assortment of Berlin Zephyr, first quality; Germantown, Cashmere and Balmoral Yarns. Also, Morgan's celebrated Stocking Yarn, in all colors, at our standard low prices.

We make it a specialty to procure all goods in our line, not in stock, in the shortest possible time, by parties leaving their orders.

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,
Nos. 113 and 115 Clinton St.,
Johnstown, Pa.

Letter from California.

CRESSEY STATION, Merced Co., Cal., August 31, 1875.

DEAR FREEMAN—Life has been so monotonous and news so very scarce during harvest, that I have omitted writing; but now "I take my pen in hand to let you know that I am well, and I hope these few lines may find you enjoying the same blessed state of health."

For nearly two years I have been bragging about the currency of California—all gold and silver, or their equivalent. I said "Times can't get hard here in California." But, alas! I was mistaken. Gold banks can be broken too, when depositors are all so foolish as to expect a bank to pay out millions of dollars in a day.

The great $5,000,000 Bank of California suspended two days ago, and the news will reach you, I suppose, several days before this comes to hand. They paid out two millions coin in a day and a half, and then the coin ran out, and they closed their doors and will wind up the concern. They have assets enough to cover all liabilities—perhaps. There was also a run on the National Gold Bank and Trust Company, but they paid out as long as specie or coin lasted, and then offered depositors ample security in property. They had a large amount of gold and silver in bars, but this was not available, and hence they closed for a few days. The banks are all solvent and a foolish panic did the whole mischief and injury.

Money stocks are down and the sale of wheat and wool, etc., will be restricted for some time for want of money.

Our wheat, as well as that of all our neighbors, is threshed and hauled to the railroad. There was about a half crop, but it would have paid pretty well only for the *panic.* Matters are just now a little uncertain, but in a month or so all will be right. English capital will flow in and be exchanged for our wheat, which the people across the water must have. In fact, there is any quantity of gold and silver in this State, if it were only coined. It is the coin that is scarce just now. The trade dollar goes out to China and Japan and the gold and other silver coin goes east to New York, or to London, or Liverpool, or Paris, and the mint keeps coining about as fast as it goes away. Many of our wealthy men keep their gold and silver in bars, which will not circulate among the people, which I think is a mistake. I know that the times were hard in the States, but we had not felt them until this crash came like a thunder clap upon the people of this State. An earthquake could not have created greater consternation, for no one suspected anything wrong or anticipated the crash. Even shrewd business men were taken by surprise. Hoping that you and I may live to see good times again and to enjoy them, I remain

Yours, truly, ROB ROY.

NOTICE.—Patience is no longer a virtue with me, and therefore all persons indebted to me by note or book account are hereby notified to call and settle up before October 1st, 1875. All who fail to comply with this notice must not complain or be surprised to find their accounts in the hands of an officer for immediate collection, as I MUST HAVE MONEY.
GEO. HUNTLEY.
Ebensburg, Sept. 10, 1875.-3t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of THOS. GOODERHAM, dec'd.
The undersigned Executors of the last will and testament of THOMAS GOODERHAM, late of Susquehanna township, Cambria county, deceased, hereby notify all persons indebted to the estate of said decedent that payment must be made without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
SAMUEL A. FARBER, JOHN SOMERVILLE, Executors.
Susquehanna Twp., Sept. 10, 1875.-3t.*



Meyer's Poultry Powder.
Warranted, if used in time, to cure chicken cholera and gapes. With a supply of this Powder and a bestowal of ordinary attention to cleanliness and proper feeding, with a needful supply of dust, grit and eggshell-forming material, any one may keep Poultry (even in confinement) for any length of time, with both profit and pleasure. Package 25 cts., five for $1.00. Ask your dealer. Sent free upon receipt of price. Address,
A. C. MEYER & CO., Baltimore.

SAW MILL AND FIXTURES AT PUBLIC SALE.—Will be offered for sale at public outcry, at the residence of the subscriber, at St. Augustine, Cambria county, on **Monday, Sept. 20th, 1875,** the following described personal property, to wit: 1 STEAM PORTABLE BOILER and a 25-horse power ENGINE (cylinder freshly bored out), with large BELT, 70 feet long and one foot wide; a good SAW MILL, with a 30-foot carriage and 60-foot ways, and a large saw with friction feed; 1 Parker SHINGLE MILL, capable of cutting shingles from 16 to 28 inches in length and of any required thickness, and having a new feed—warranted to cut from 10,000 to 15,000 shingles per day. Also, 1 DRAG SAW RIG and MAIN SHAFT of 21 feet, with a 16 foot counter shaft and bevel gear and belting to operate the same. All in fine running order. Sale to commence at one o'clock, P. M., when terms will be announced.
J. LITZINGER.
St. Augustine, Sept. 10, 1875.-2t.

JOHN DIBERT..............JOHN D. ROBERTS.

John Dibert & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Main and Franklin Sts.,

JOHNSTOWN, Pa.

Accounts of Merchants and other business people solicited. Drafts negotiable in all parts of the country for sale. Money Loaned and Collections Made. Interest at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum allowed on Time Deposits.

Savings Deposits' Books issued, and Interest Compounded Semi-annually when desired.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

TO QUIT BUSINESS!

$10,000

WORTH OF

Fine CLOTHING

Of the LATEST STYLES and BEST QUALITY, for Men and Boys, will be sold without reserve, at

BARNES' CLOTHING STORE

Opposite the Post Office,

JOHNSTOWN, Pa.

Also, HATS and CAPS, together with a large assortment of SHIRTS, DRAWERS, Overalls, Jackets, Bows, Ties, Collars, Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

Having determined to quit the business, will sell Clothing, and all other goods in the store, CHEAPER THAN THEY HAVE BEEN SOLD FOR FIFTEEN YEARS PAST. Don't forget the place—across the street from the Post Office—and as I am determined to close out, you will get

BARGAINS! Bargains! BARGAINS!

JOHN F. BARNES.

Johnstown, Aug 20, 1875.-2m.

BLOOD! The BLOOD is the LIFE, and if it is impure the whole system will be diseased. You cannot purify a stream while the spring is corrupt; neither can you impart good health to the human body while the blood is conveying the seeds of disease to all parts of it. Therefore PURIFY the BLOOD, and nature will heal the disease. No remedy has ever been discovered which has effected so great a number of *permanent* cures as

LINDSEY'S

IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER!

It is rapidly acquiring a national reputation for the cure of

Scrofulous Affections, Cancerous Formations, Erysipelas, Boils, Pimples, Ulcers, Sore Eyes, Scald Head, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Mercurial and all Skin Diseases.

The remedy is a Vegetable Compound, and cannot harm the most tender infant. Ladies who suffer from the debilitating diseases known as FEMALE COMPLAINTS will find speedy relief by using this remedy. Beware of counterfeits. The genuine has our name—R. E. SELLERS & CO., Pittsburgh,—on the bottom of each bottle.

For sale by all Druggists and Country Dealers, and by A. A. BARKER & SON, Agents, Ebensburg, Pa. [Sept. 10, 1875.-3m.]

SAFE HOME INVESTMENT!

The BOROUGH of EBENSBURG

OFFERS FOR SALE A LIMITED NUMBER OF

Water Bonds

For the Completion of Water Works.

THESE BONDS

are issued in sums of

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH,

payable in ten years or sooner at the option of the Borough, and bearing 6 per cent. interest, which is payable semi-annually.

The SECURITY is UNQUESTIONABLE

—the faith and credit of the Borough being pledged for the payment of both principal and interest.

For further information call on or address the BURGESS.

Ebensburg, June 25, 1875.-tf.

Duff's College.

The oldest and best appointed Institution for obtaining a Business Education.

For circulars address P. DUFF & SONS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

[8-3.-3meom.]

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Bernard Kelly, of Allegheny township, Cambria county, Pa., by deed of voluntary assignment, has assigned all the estate, real and personal, of the said Bernard Kelly to F. J. Parrish, of Gallitzin, in said county, in trust, for the benefit of the creditors of the said Bernard Kelly. All persons, therefore, indebted to the said Bernard Kelly will make payment to the said Assignee, and those having claims or demands will make the same known without delay.
F. J. PARRISH,
Assignee of Bernard Kelly.
Gallitzin Sept. 3, 1875.-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of SAMUEL HENRY, dec'd.
Letters of Administration on the estate of Samuel Henry, late of Ebensburg borough, Cambria county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
THOMAS DAVIS.
Ebensburg, Sept. 3, 1875.-6t.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby notified that I have purchased at Sheriff's sale the following personal property, which I have left in care of James E. Nenson, of Clearfield township, until I see fit to remove the same, to wit: One sorrel horse, one lot of rye, one lot of wheat, one lot of oats, and one shingle machine.
THOMAS McENRUE.
St. Augustine, Sept. 3, 1875.-3t.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE VELOCIPEDE.—A few years ago, when the velocipede fever was at its height, it was supposed by many that the "bycycle" would come into general use as a means of locomotion in competition with horses, but experience proved that its propulsion required the expenditure of too much muscular power, and, in a short time, it ceased to be used even for purposes of exercise and recreation. A gentleman of this city, in considering the cause of the rejection of the velocipede as a means of locomotion, conceived the idea of constructing one which would overcome the great objection to the bycycle, and has succeeded in perfecting a velocipede which may be propelled with very little exertion. In fact, the weight of the operator or rider furnishes to a great extent the motive power of the machine.

The rider sits under a wooden figure shaped like a swan, to the breast of which is fastened one end of a powerful spring of band-steel. The other end is connected with a crank on the axle on which the two rear wheels revolve, the front wheel being used for guiding. In the neck of the swan are two handles to be grasped by the rider. The saddle or seat rests upon pivots in the sides of the swan, so that the rider may avoid the oscillations when the machine is in motion.

Mounting the saddle the rider leans forward, and his weight presses the spring backward, acting as a leverage on the crank. One revolution of the crank releases the spring and raises the breast of the swan, only to be immediately brought forward again, reproducing the motion of the crank and propelling the machine forward with increasing momentum.

The inventer hopes to be able in a short time to construct a full size machine and exhibit it to the public. If his expectations are then realized, it will be safe to predict a great demand for the "Pohleon," as he calls it, for use on common roads, or streets or railroads. The machine can be mounted on three or four wheels, will move backward or forward, and will ascend hills as well as run on a level.—*Richmond Whig.*

MUSICAL KITES.—In Central Asia the amusement of flying kites is as popular as in Europe and America, but it is made to yield a double gratification. It delights the ear by an emission of soft melodious murmurings at the same time that it pleases the eye with its graceful birdlike motions. Each kite is so constructed as to produce the effect of a floating Æolian harp, and thus the flight and the sound of winged warblers are both imitated in the winged plaything. Major Abbot gives a description of these kites in his "Narrative of a Journey from Merta to Khiva": "Each kite is a square formed upon two diagonals of light wood, whose extremities are connected with a tight string, forming the sides of the square. Over the whole paper is pasted. A loose string upon the upright diagonal receives the string by which the kite is to be held, and the tail is fastened to its lower extremity. The transverse diagonal or cross-stick then bent back like a strong bow, and fastened by a thread or cat-gut. Of course every breeze that passes the kite vibrates this tight cord, and the vibrations are communicated to the highly sonorous frame of the kite.

THE *Scientific American* describes a method of putting any rooster into a state of catalepsy. Select a dark colored table with a smooth top: place it so that a narrow streak of sunlight will fall across the surface. Then set the rooster on the table, and hold his head down so that his beak comes in contract with the wood. Now, with a piece of chalk and in the sunlight, draw a line straight from the bird's beak. Move the chalk very slowly, and by the time the line is a couple of feet in length the rooster will fall into a cataleptic or trance-like condition; and although the hands are removed from his body, he will remain perfectly rigid for a minute or two. It is said that a black line on a white surface will produce the same effect. Hens may be similarly treated, but it takes much longer to get them in the trance state, it being necessary to hold the head down several minutes before they come under the influence.

TO DETERMINE the weight of live cattle, measure in inches the girth around the breast just behind the shoulder blade and the length of the back from the tail to the fore part of the shoulder blade. Multiply the girth by the length and divide by 144. If the girth is less than 3 feet, multiply the quotient by 11. If between 3 and 5 feet, multiply by 16; if between 5 and 7 feet, 23, or if between 7 and 9 feet, by 31. If the animal is lean, deduct 1-20 of the result and the answer is the weight in pounds. This multiplied by 0.605 gives the net weight.

AN OLD REMEDY.—We copy the following remedy for dysentery from an old paper of date August 10, 1811, in the hope that it may benefit any of our readers who may be suffering from the dangerous complaint: "The bark of spruce pine boiled in milk, half-pint tumblerful taken at a time, and repeated at short intervals, as the stomach may be able to bear it, has been tried in various instances for bowel complaint and never known to fail in effecting a cure, after the most skillful physicians have pronounced the patient incurable."

As a stranger was yesterday knocking at the door of a house on Second street, a boy came around the corner and inquired: "Got anything to sell?" "Yes; I want to sell your mother a box of tooth paste." "Might as well get off'n the steps," continued the boy, as a smile broke out around his mouth; "she's got store teeth, and she cleans them with a woolen rag.

EBENSBURG

HARDWARE

—AND—

HOUSE-FURNISH'G STORE

IS THE PLACE TO BUY

STOVES, HARDWARE, TINWARE, IRON,

NAILS, GLASS, OILS, PAINTS, &c.

[6-18.] GEO. HUNTLEY, Prop'r.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and get the best MOWING AND REAPING MACHINE made. PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and get the best HORSE HAY RAKE ever introduced. CHEAP FOR CASH.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy the BEST CORN FODDER AND STRAW CUTTER ever sold in this county. Their cost more than saved in one year by cutting your feed with it.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and examine the neatest little CHOPPING MILL ever introduced. It chops from 10 to 12 bushels of rye, corn or oats per hour. BUY ONE—IT COSTS ONLY $35.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your HARVEST TOOLS, which he sells CHEAPER FOR CASH than they can be bought elsewhere in Ebensburg.

FARMERS AND OTHERS, if you intend to build a house or barn, or otherwise improve your property, go to HUNTLEY for NAILS, GLASS, PAINTS, HARDWARE, &c. Money saved by buying for cash.

CARPENTERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your TOOLS and BUILDING HARDWARE. Pay cash and save 20 per cent.

BLACKSMITHS, HUNTLEY will sell you Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Carriage Bolts, Bar Iron, Nail Rod, Cast Steel, &c., VERY LOW FOR CASH.

HOUSEKEEPERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your Stoves and Tinware. PAY CASH AND SAVE MONEY.

HOUSEKEEPERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and save 25 per cent. by paying cash for Table Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c.

HOUSEKEEPERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy the BLANCHARD CHURN, the best in the world. Sold for CASH at manufacturer's prices.

GO TO HUNTLEY FOR CLOTHES WRINGERS. He sells them at greatly reduced prices for the ready cash.

HUNTLEY will sell you WALL PAPER as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other dealer in Ebensburg, and trim it into the bargain without extra charge.

A LARGE LOT OF POCKET AND PENKNIVES very cheap for cash at HUNTLEY'S.

THE BEST SILVER-PLATED WARE in the market at 25 per cent. less than city retail prices. Sold for cash at [6-18-'75.-tf.] HUNTLEY'S.

G. C. K. ZAHM,

—DEALER IN—

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS, GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

AND ALL OTHER GOODS USUALLY KEPT IN A COUNTRY STORE.

WOOL AND COUNTRY PRODUCE

TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.

Store on South Side of Main Street,

Ebensburg, Pa.

THE HOLIDAYS ARE OVER!

AS WE ALL KNOW, BUT THE

PRICES

At E. J. MILLS'

Cheap Cash Store

Are not over, but rather under, those of any other dealer in

Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Hats and Caps,

Boots, Shoes, Notions,

GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, &C.,

In this "Neck o' Timber."

☞A complete and elegant assortment of new goods now in store will positively be sold at the closest margin. Country produce at the highest market prices taken in exchange for goods. Full satisfaction guaranteed to all buyers. Store on High street, nea Centre street.

E. J. MILLS.

Ebensburg, Jan. 16, 1874.-tf.

EBENSBURG

BOOK, DRUG and VARIETY STORE.

HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.

Cigars and Tobaccos,

Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.

☞We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.

Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. LEMMON & MURRAY.

July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR UNDERSTANDINGS.

JOHN D. THOMAS,

Boot and Shoe Maker

THE undersigned respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public generally that he is prepared to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of any desired size or quality, from the finest French calf-skin boots to the coarsest brogans, in the VERY BEST MANNER, on the shortest notice, and at as moderate prices as like work can be obtained anywhere.

Those who have worn Boots and Shoes made at my establishment need no assurance as to the superior quality of my work. Others can easily be convinced of the fact if they will only give me a trial. Try and be convinced.

☞Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Thankful for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.

JOHN D. THOMAS.

COAL! COAL!!—The subscriber is prepared to furnish, in large or small quantities, all qualities of ANTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS COAL, at lowest market rates. Coal delivered promptly and free of charge for hauling at any point in Ebensburg or vicinity Orders left at the ZAHM STORE will receive early attention. DANIEL H. ZAHM.

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in front room of T. J. Lloyd's new building, Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily, and collections a specialty. [1-11-tf.]

ESTABLISHED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

F. W. HAY & SON

Manufacturers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

—OF—

TIN, COPPER,

—AND—

Sheet-Iron WARES,

AND DEALERS IN

HEATING PARLOR and COOKING

STOVES,

Sheet Metals,

—AND—

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.

Jobbing in

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St.,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

W. D. M'CLELLAND.....JOHN HANNAN.

M'CLELLAND & CO.,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Fancy and Plain

FURNITURE!

AND CHAIRS.

We keep constantly on hand in great variety a full line of elegant

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS,

INSTYLES AND AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL CUSTOMERS

Having the most skillful workmen in the city, we are prepared to fill all orders for

OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!

IN PIECES OR SUITS,

At PRICES Below

Either Eastern or Western Manufactures.

Wareroom, No. 81 FRANKLIN Street,

NEARLY OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Repairing Neatly and Promptly Done.

☞All Furniture sent for and delivered in the city free of charge. [3-15,'74.-tf.]

Wood, Morrell & Co.,

WASHINGTON STREET,

Near PENN'A R. R. DEPOT,

Johnstown, Pa.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS

MILLINERY GOODS,

HARDWARE,

QUEENSWARE,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

IRON AND NAILS,

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

GLASSWARE, YELLOW WARE,

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,

PROVISIONS and FEED of all kind,

Together with all manner of Western Produce, such as

FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, CARBON OIL, ETC.

☞Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

NEXT DOOR TO POST-OFFICE.

Cooking Stoves,

Heating Stoves.

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE

Having recently taken possession of the newly fitted up and commodious building on High street, two doors east of the Bank and nearly opposite the Mountain House, the subscriber is better prepared than ever to manufacture all articles in the TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE line, all of which will be furnished to buyers at the very lowest living prices.

The subscriber also proposes to keep a full and varied assortment of

Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves

of the most approved designs.

☞SPOUTING and ROOFING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material. REPAIRING promptly attended to.

All work done by me will be done right and on fair terms, and all STOVES and WARE sold by me can be depended upon as to quality and cannot be undersold in price. A continuance and increase of patronage is respectfully solicited, and no effort will be wanting to render entire satisfaction to all.

VALLIE LUTRINGER.

Ebensburg, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

Mountain HOUSE!

Corner Centre and High Sts.,

EBENSBURG, PA.

UNDER its new management, this well known HOTEL solicits a continuance of public patronage. A limited number of

Summer Boarders

WILL BE RECEIVED.

ACCOMMODATIONS FIRST CLASS.

April 9, 1875.-3m. L. H. LINTON.

AN AMUSING JOKE WELL PLAYED.

A gay party of ladies and gentlemen, receiving some fifty answers to an "advertisement for a husband" which they had inserted in a city paper, wrote a letter to each and every applicant, stating that the lady (represented as being young and beautiful) wished, previous to his being introduced to her, to see him, at the same time requesting each to be in a certain place in a certain theatre on the following evening, dressed in a blue coat, white pantaloons and a scarlet vest, and immediately on the conclusion of the first act to flourish a white handkerchief in one hand, and apply a glass to the right eye with the other. Everything succeeded so well that, as soon as the curtain fell, about fifty individuals of all ages, from the smooth-chinned Adonis of eighteen to the sleek, portly, self-confident widower of fifty and the emaciated bachelor of sixty, dressed in uniform according to orders, in the gayest style and the utmost nicety, with studied action flourished the handkerchief and raised the glass to the eye. But who shall paint the astonishment, dismay and rage, which were depicted in every countenance as they gazed upon each other and discovered the sudden failure of all their hopes! With almost incredible velocity they descended from their unenviable attitudes to "hide their diminished heads" among the crowd. The amusement of the originators of the hoax, who took care to witness its consumation, may be imagined.

WHAT A HOAX DID.

The Chicago *Times* lately indulged in a sensational hoax by getting up a column with glaring head-lines, giving a detailed account of the destruction of a theatre in that city, to which it added a list of the "burned alive." The proposed object of the hoax was to show what would result were one of the theatres in that city really to take fire. This was one of the results: A gentleman just out of Chicago left his home the night before for the purpose of attending this theatre with a friend who was visiting him. They were to stay in the city over night. The next morning, at breakfast, the wife of this gentleman took up the morning paper, and was greeted by the display head-lines of this infamous hoax. In horror she turned to the list of "killed," and found the name of her husband. She shrieked and fell to the floor. The man's mother, who lived with him immediately seized the paper to find the cause of her daughter-in-law's distress. On finding it, she fell to the floor beside her, and expired. The wife became a raving maniac. Surely, there must be some form of retributive justice that will reach the causes of calamities such as these.

RISKS HIS LIFE ON HIS FAITH.

Professor White, a champion swimmer, recently consented to drown himself in order that his theory of resuscitation might be tested for the benefit of the London Humane Society, who were present to witness the experiment. After laying down certain rules for holding a drowning person in the water, he plunged into the river—the Serpentine, probably, in Hyde Park—and remained long enough under water to be partially drowned. His son then dived after him and brought him to the surface in an apparently lifeless condition, adhering strictly to the principles laid down by his parent. The breathless body was then turned over to one of the Humane Society's officers, and put through the course of treatment recommended. The Society had the satisfaction of seeing Mr. White revive, and in a short time return to the water without apparent unpleasant consequences, thus proving his theory by illustration at the risk of death.

A RUSSIAN DANCE.

They have a singular kind of dance conducted on the greens of country villages in Russia. The dancers stand apart, a knot of young men here, a knot of maidens there, each sex by itself, and silent as a crowd of mutes. A piper breaks into a tune, a youth pulls off his cap and challenges his girl with a wave and a bow. If the girl is willing, she waves her handkerchief in token of assent, the youth advances, takes a corner of the handkerchief in his hand and leads his lassie round and round. No word is spoken and no laugh is heard. Stiff with cords and rich with braids, the girl moves heavily by herself, going round and round, and never allowing her partner to touch her hand. The pipe goes droning on for hours in the same sad key and measure; and the prize of merit in this "circling," as the dance is called, is given by the spectators to the lassie who, in all that Summer revelry, has never spoken and never smiled.

JAPANESE MORALITY.

The Japanese seem to be a moral sort of people, judging by their census, which shows only three thousand criminals in a population of over thirty-three million souls. Perhaps a Japanese definition of crime would put a new face on this exhibit. In the Island of Great Britain the classification of criminals varies in different localities. In the Highlands of Scotland almost every crime except murder is regarded with comparative indifference, and criminals, when convicted frequently have the option of leaving the place, never to return, rather than being sent jail. In the Orkney and Shetland Islands, also, when persons are convicted, they are sent across the Pentland Firth, to the mainland of Scotland, as a punishment, whereas the same class of criminals in England would be transported or sent to penitentiaries. Probably the Japanese are as mild in the treatment of certain offences as the Scotch.

JAMES DOUGALL, a boatman and lumberman in Wisconsin, while sawing the trunk of an oak tree into lengths for staves, was attacked by a panther, that sprang upon him. Dougall was alone—his assistant being temporarily absent—but his strength and pluck were equal to the occasion. He seized the panther by the throat, and though fearfully torn by the animal's claws, he crushed it down in the snow, and broke its back, and choked it to death. He was so badly hurt that he had to be carried home, but his wounds were not dangerous

PARASOLS,

STRAW BONNETS

AND HATS,

CLOSING OUT!

AT THE

VERY LOWEST FIGURES.

ALL KIND OF

SUMMER

DRESS GOODS AND DRY GOODS

GREATLY REDUCED IN PRICE AT

Geis, Foster & Quinn's,

Nos. 113 and 115 Clinton St., Johnstown.

BUY YOUR MUSICAL GOODS AT

KNAKE & McGINN'S,

Importers, Manufacturers, and Dealers in all kinds of

MUSICAL MERCHANDISE!

MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

KNAKE & McGINN PIANO, AND THE PHILHARMONIC ORGAN

GENERAL WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR THE

PATENT ARION PIANO.

Dealers in Distin & Co.'s (London), Besson (London), Saxe (Paris), Piston Valve, and our own mak of Rotary Valve HAND INSTRUMENTS. The best and freshest Strings for all Instruments constantly on hand.

Being PUBLISHERS of SHEET MUSIC, we make this branch a specialty, and always keep a full stock of the latest and best pieces on hand. Our stock of music books of all kinds is complete.

PIANOS AND ORGANS SOLD ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN

OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

Clergymen, Principals of Seminaries, Leaders of Bands, Teachers, and all wishing to purchase Musical Goods, will find it to their interest to communicate directly with us.

Catalogues and Price Lists furnished free on application.

WAREROOMS, No. 12 Sixth Street, (Late St. Clair.)

[1-29.-1y.] PITTSBURGH, PA.

GLASS! GLASS! GLASS!

The Latest and Most Elegant Styles of

TABLE GLASS WARE,

Window Glass, Flint and Green Bottles, Lamps, Chandeliers and Brackets,

French Crystal Glass Shades

All styles--Round, Square, Oval and Oblong--for covering Wax Works, Statuettes, &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Send for Price List and Quotations before Purchasing.

W. C. ARMOR & CO.

53 Ninth Street, late Hand, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MUSSELMAN & CO.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of CHEWING TOBACCO. Also, the celebrated

GIANT AND IRONSIDE NAVY!

To be had in Pittsburgh at R. & W. Jenkinson's, John Fullerton & Son, J. W. Taylor, Martin Heyl, T. J. Wallace, J. M. Sichel & Co., E. Poerstell & Co., Carter Brothers, Dilworth Brothers, T. C. Jenkins, Knox & Orr, Herzog & Bachman, and all other Tobacco and Grocery Houses. [6-25.-3m.]

Andrew Moses,

TAILOR AND DRAPER,

1 CLINTON STREET 4

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

CRAWFORD HOUSE,

EBENSBURG, PA.

John Fitzharris, - Proprietor.

HAVING leased and refurnished the above well known and popular hotel, the proprietor is now amply prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. The best that the market affords will be served at the Table at all seasons, the Bar will be kept constantly supplied with the choicest liquors, and the commodious Stable will be under the charge of careful and attentive hostler. No effort will be spared to render guests comfortable and well pleased in every particular, and by proper attention to business and a moderate scale of prices the proprietor hopes to win his way to publ c favor. (May 2, 1873.-tf.]

MILLINERY & DRESS MAKING.—The attention of the Ladies of Ebensburg and vicinity is directed to the fact that MRS. R. E. JONES has just received an invoice of new and fashionable Millinery Goods, at her rooms in the East Ward, Ebensburg. Wedding Bonnets, Hats, etc., a specialty. Dressmaking promptly and neatly done. The patronage of the ladies is respectfully solicited. [6-1.'71.]

G. W. YEAGER & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE,

AND DEALERS IN

Heating, Parlor and Cooking Stoves,

No. 1402 Eleventh Avenue,

Altoona, Pa.

ROOFING and SPOUTING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material.

Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to, and polite attention accorded to all, whether they purchase or not.

Altoona, Sept. 5, 1873.-tf.

Parke's Marble Works,

139 Franklin Street, Johnstown.

MONUMENTS, HEAD and TOMB STONES, COUNTER and CABINET SLABS, MANTELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in price, design and execution of work.

☞Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled at the very lowest cash rates. Try us.

Oct. 24.-m.* JOHN PARKE.

LOGAN'S MARBLE WORKS!

131 Franklin Street, Johnstown.

JOHN W. LOGAN, - Proprietor.

MONUMENTS, HEAD AND TOMB STONES, COUNTER AND CABINET SLABS, AND TELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Perfect satisfaction in work, design and price guaranteed.

☞Orders respectfully solicited and promptly executed. [Johnstown, Nov. 11, '71.-tf.]

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street, three doors from High street. [aug.27,'72.]

THE FIRE THAT OLD NICK BUILT.—We find in an exchange the following capital intimation of the style of fire "house that Jack built," and which might become a household favorite:

Intemperance—This is the fire that old Nick built.

Moderate drinking—This is the fuel that feeds the fire that old Nick built.

Rum selling—This is the axe that cuts the wood that feeds the fire that old Nick built.

Love of money—This is the stone that grinds the axe that cuts the wood that feeds the fire that old Nick built.

Public opinion—This is the steel with its face of steel that bolters the stone that grinds the axe that cuts the wood that feeds the fire that old Nick built.

Temperance work—This is one of the blows that we quietly deal to fashion the sledge with; its edge of steel batters the stone that grinds the axe that cuts the wood that feeds the fire that old Nick built.

Temperance pledge—This is the smith that works with a will to force to the blow that we quietly deal to fashion the sledge with its face of steel that batters the stone that grinds the axe that cuts the wood that feeds the fire that old Nick built.

Eternal Truth—This is the spirit gentle and still that nerves the arm to work with a will to give the force to the blows that we quietly deal to fashion the sledge with its face of steel that batters the stone that grinds the axe that cuts the wood that feeds the fire that old Nick built.

ORANGES AND LEMONS.—Orange and lemon plantations in the Mediterranean countries are called gardens, and range in size, the smallest containing only a small number of trees and the largest many thousands. The fruit is gathered in baskets lined with canvass, the basket being held by a strap attached and passed around the neck or shoulder. From the garden the fruit goes to the repacking magazine, where it is assorted from the boxes in which it was packed in the gardens and repacked for shipment by experienced fruit packers, after having been carefully assorted by women and wrapped in seperate papers by young girls. As many as 500 persons, mostly women and children, are employed by some of the fruit growers in their gardens and magazines, in gathering, sorting and repacking for shipment, the wages paid them varying from nine to twenty cents a day. A full grown orange tree yields from 500 to 2,000 fruit annually, and arrives at the bearing age in three or five years, as does the lemon tree. In sorting, every fruit that has a stem is rejected. The boxes are then securely covered, strapped and marked with the brand of the grower, and they are ready for shipment. Two years ago this trade was nothing in commercial characteristics, or the inducements it offered to capital. Now it is progressing with gigantic strides into prominence, and is a considerable source of revenue to the governments.

CURIOUS CUSTOMS.—In West Prussia there are villages where many odd customs are still observed at the death of a head of a family. If a man should happen to have been a bee-keeper, one of the family goes to the hive, and striking the comb, exclaims "Bees, arise, your master is dead!" A similar custom prevailed, and probably still prevails, in parts of England, and furnishes the idea for an interesting poem by Tennyson, entitled "To the Bees." The English custom is based on the supposition that unless the bees were told of any death occurring in the family they would quit the premises, and the manner in which the information was conveyed was by placing a black cloth over the hive. In the Prussian villages slightly modified, it is the custom of the nearest of kin, at the beginning of the funeral of a farmer, for the men to proceed to the cattle-sheds, and after causing the cattle to go out with their feet, place cheese before them, and solemnly announce to them that the body is about to be taken away.

SINGULAR SHOWER.—They had a shower of microscopic eggs in Wisconsin the other day. Every drop of the heavy thunder shower at Mequon, that State, contained fifteen hundred to two thousand eggs that, when magnified, disclosed a thin skin or shell formed of cells traversely placed, with the interior filled with an evenly distributed granulated substance. The jelly also composed each clot had the specific gravity of rain water, was perfectly transparent and colorless, without odor or taste, but upon drying gave off a slightly fishy smell. Specimens of the water were taken and divided up among a number of scientists interested in microscopic investigations, and some of whom the eggs hatched. The larvæ very closely resembles those of the mosquito family, although many times smaller than that winged musical instrument. The question for the naturalist to solve is, what these strange visitors are and how they reached the clouds from whence they came.

BRIDLE BREAKING.—To cure a horse of bridle breaking, get a piece of clothes cord four times the length of the horse, and double it in the middle, and then doubled end make a loop, through which pass the animal's tail. Then cross the cord over his back, and bring both ends through the halter-ring, under his chin and tie both ends of the cord to the trough-ring, through which the halter-strap plays, the end of the halter being attached to a billet of wood. Should the horse attempt to pull back the strain will all be on the root of his tail before the halter-strap will become tightened, and he will at once step forward to avoid it. After so fixing him a few times in the stall he will abandon any such propensity.